

Sheep and Goat Raiser

The RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

September, 1959

Representatives of the
Wool and Mohair Industry
MISS WOOL--1960--MISS MOHAIR



MISS CARRELL



MISS PHYLLIS SWEETEN

IN THIS ISSUE —

- ✓ Miss Wool of Texas Wins National Title
- ✓ Farm Bureau's Fight is Inconsistent
- ✓ Sheep Industry at Crossroads
- ✓ Deer Management on the Ranch
- ✓ Phyllis Sweeten Crowned Miss Mohair

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES AND FEATURES

**THE SHEEP INDUSTRY PRESENTS FACTS
IN REPLY TO AMERICAN FARM BUREAU DESTRUCTIVE,
MISLEADING ATTACK ON SELF-HELP PROGRAM**

1

sure method of brush control: **ROOTPLOWING** *with a Cat D8 Tractor and Holt-built Rootplow "GETS TOP & BOTTOM KILL"*



SONORA

Clara Allison Ranch, Sonora, Edwards Plateau SCD, October, 1958. Pitted versus rootplowed range. Rootplowed land has phenomenal stand of blue panic, sorghum alnum and natives.

Brush control method	Cost per acre	% Brush kill	% Grass increase
Chained one way	\$ 2.00	21	61
Chained two ways	3.00	23	66
Chained 2 ways & raked	10.00	35	85
Sprayed, 2, 4, 5, -T	3.50	21	12
ROOTPLOWED	10.00	62	268

Southwest Agriculture Institute, San Antonio



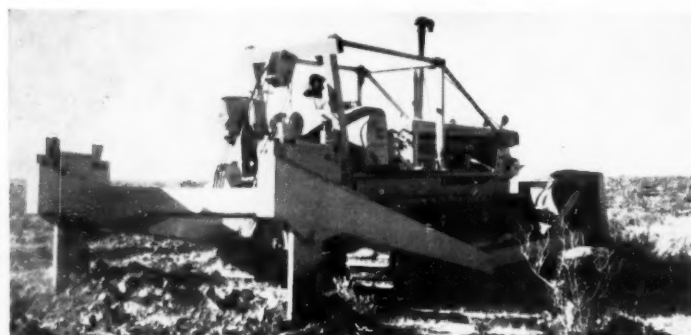
RANKIN

Noelke Ranch, Rankin, Middle Concho River SCD, May, 1956. Mesquite and tarbush-infested rangelands!



RANKIN

The Noelke Ranch today! Lush blue panic and native grasses in their fourth year of high production.



DEL RIO

Wardlaw Bros., Del Rio, Devil's River SCD, May, 1956. Two Cat D8 Tractors with Holt-built rootplows and seeders have treated approximately 9,000 acres to date.



DEL RIO

Walt (left) and Dink (right) Wardlaw. Blue panic, sorghum alnum and top native grasses on rangelands once brush-infested and denuded.



LOMA ALTA

George Tomlinson Ranch, Loma Alta, Devil's River SCD, August, 1959. This pasture was a weed patch in 1958. Today, after root plowing, top native grasses reign.

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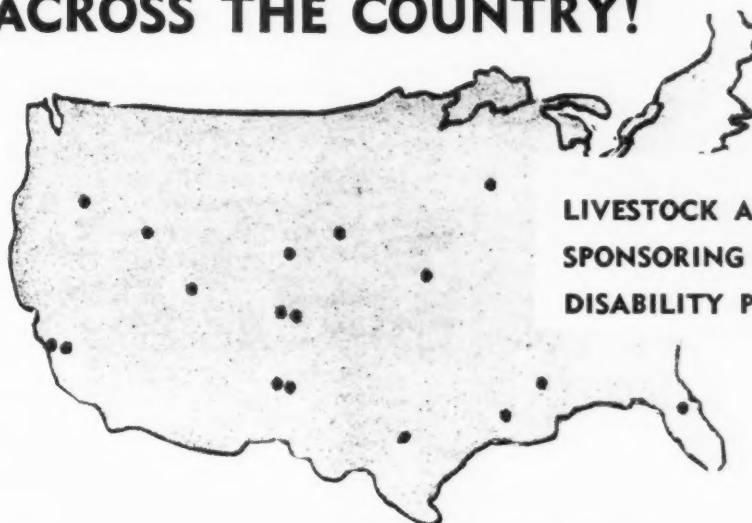
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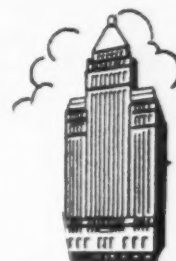
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Sheep-Goat Raiser

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From the Association Office . . .

By ERNEST WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary

REFERENDUM

THIS ISSUE of the Sheep and Goat Raiser and this page is primarily concerned with getting a favorable vote on the Wool Referendum to be held during the month of September. The center section of this issue contains im-

portant and timely information regarding the issue to be decided. It should be read carefully. As strongly indicated in President Sears' letter to the officers, all growers are urged to vote "YES."

"All Wool and a Week Wide" At Joske's of Texas

BIG EVENTS are scheduled in San Antonio during Wool Week. Joske's is honoring the Sheep and Goat Raisers of Texas with the biggest program of its kind ever held in Texas.

The highlight of the week's activities will be the fashion show luncheon, Tuesday, September 1, at 12:30 in the Menger Hotel. Here Miss Wool of America and Miss Wool of Texas, the Misses Carrell Currie of Dallas, and Day Padgett of San Antonio, respectively, will make their first public appearances. Miss Phyllis Sweeten, 1959 Miss Mohair, will model her gorgeous mohair coronation gown.

Mayor and Mrs. Kuykendall will welcome the industry representatives and visitors.

The entire week's program will be directed to the sheep and goat industry with Joske's cooking school featuring lamb and cabrito. Majorie Arnold, home economist of the San Antonio Public Service Company, will feature personal recipes used by hostesses of ranches over Texas. Mrs. James Baggett, Ozona, lamb promotion chairman, will be hostess for this event.

On Wednesday, September 2, at 11:00 A.M., two fashion shows will be given in the third floor auditorium. The first, "Ranch in Wool," a show designed to show the most beautiful and useful fashions for ranch life will feature ranch wear from Shirley Brown's Corral Shop at Joske's. Wool and "Mohair Fashions for the Home" will follow, with new ideas and items in interior decoration to be presented.

Thursday at 11:00 A.M. and again at 7:00 P.M. a wool and mohair fashion show for the woman who sews will be presented in the auditorium.

Mrs. S. M. Harvick, director of Texas' "Sew It Yourself With Wool" contest, will act as hostess, and explain qualifications necessary for entering the contest which will be conducted on a district, state and national level through the coming fall months.

Friday plans to climax the eventful week, include another 11:00 A.M. auditorium fashion show titled "Cool

School Wools." Models will display the newest in children's teenage, and college-bound wool and mohair wardrobes for school.

Four Texas areas, Austin, Del Rio, the Hill Country, and San Angelo, will be especially honored guests during each of the four days, when chartered buses will carry groups from these areas to spend "A Day in Town at Joske's."

Tours of the store will be conducted, and after the 11:00 o'clock auditorium event scheduled for that day, visitors will be guests at luncheon in Joske's fourth floor Patio Room, adjacent to the Camellia Room. Wool

Program for the Directors and Auxiliary at Kerrville

A BUFFET supper and dance will be held on the night of September 11 for the directors and area ranch people at the National Guard Armory near Kerrville.

On September 12 committee meetings and general meeting of directors will start at 8:00 A.M. in Bluebonnet Hotel.

The ladies of the Auxiliary will have a coffee at 9:00 A.M. at the Villa in Hunt, followed by a business meeting.

A barbecue lunch for all will be given in Hays Park in Kerrville.

"I see this as a tax on the wool growers to promote their own industry so they won't need government support. So, I am in favor of continuing this program. Personally, I would feel out of place if I went down into East Texas and tried to tell the cotton growers how to run their business. That's how I look at the Farm Bureau work in this referendum."

FRED EARWOOD
Sonora, Texas

FALL MEETING

The fall meeting of the Association will be held in Kerrville on September 12. All meetings will be held at the Blue Bonnet Hotel. All sheep and goat men in the area surrounding Kerrville have been invited by the Kerrville hosts to attend the Saturday morning meeting. President Sears extends the same invitation to them.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Association will be held in Austin on December 7-8-9. Headquarters will be the Stephen F. Austin Hotel. Make your reservations early.

and mohair fashions will be modeled informally each day in the Camellia Room.

Display windows and interior displays of Joske's will carry the story of the great Texas wool industry. Texas produces more wool than any other state, in fact, over one-fourth of all the wool in the United States.

Extensive displays in Joske's third floor auditorium will show the story of wool Texas from fleece to fabric.

Interesting and educational movies will be shown four times daily in the auditorium which show and tell each exciting operation of the huge Texas sheep and goat ranches, and the scouring, carding, looming and weaving of wool fabrics.

The public is invited to attend each and every "All Wool and a Week Wide" event during Joske's celebration of "Wool Week in Texas."

TEXAS STATE GRANGE O. K.'S WOOL GROWERS PROMOTION PROGRAM

IN ITS 25th annual meeting at San Antonio the Texas State Grange gave the wool growers' self-help promotion program a resounding boost. The resolution urged all its wool grower members to vote "Yes" on the September Wool Referendum.

The organization in going on record as favoring the check-off provisions provided for under Section 708 declared that the Grange was vitally concerned in the continuation of the prosperous sheep and wool industry and urged every Grange member to vote "Yes."

"I will work for and vote for the 1¢ wool deduction for promotion of wool and lambs, necessary for our industry."

LEONARD R. SIMON
Fort Stockton, Texas

In Reference to The Referendum

MENARD COUNTY FARM BUREAU IN FAVOR

THE PRESIDENT of Menard County Farm Bureau this week advised members of the organization to vote for the "check-off" system for financing promotion of wool and lambs under the National Wool Act.

Despite opposition by both the Texas Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau, Wm. F. Volkmann, president of the local organization, said he would like to see the 80-odd members of Menard County Farm Bureau vote solidly to carry on the advertising campaign for promotion of the sheep industry.

Takes Issue

"I take issue with the (American and Texas) Farm Bureau," Volkmann said. "I believe our members will vote for it."

He noted that opposition to the plan stems from the fact that those who do not favor the check-off from incentive payments still must pay their share. But still, he added, it is majority rule if most of the sheepmen favor it.

"If we fail to advertise and keep the problem before the public, we may lose the wool incentive payments," he suggested.—Menard News.

GETTING STARTED

I AM at a loss as to why the Farm Bureau is fighting the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association on the one cent a pound held out for the promotion of wool.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help you, as we are just now getting wool to move, due to advertising.

FRANK RODDIE
Roddie-Wilcox Company, Inc.
Brady, Texas

Appreciation

I WANT to take this means to express my very deepest appreciation to Jimmie Powell, Chairman of the National Miss Wool Pageant Committee; to Russell Willis and the staff of the BCD, and to the hard-working members of the Auxiliary and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association for their very excellent work in putting on a top show. This second National Miss Wool of America Pageant was wonderful.

Sincerely,
LANCE SEARS
President
Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association

IN BEHALF of the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, I wish to thank each of the many, many wonderful

"After all the work we have done with the Farm Bureau and the months of good cooperation we have had with them on our water program and our feed law and other projects, I cannot imagine why that organization has chosen to wreck all our cooperative work by trying to torpedo our advertising deduction of 1c per pound from the wool and lamb incentive payment.

"You know that all you have to do is let me know what I can do to help you down here."

FRED WULFF
Brady, McCulloch County

"I cannot understand why the Farm Bureau is fighting us at this time on the one cent per pound that is being held out of the wool incentive payment checks for the promotion of wool.

"Please know that if there is anything I can do to help carry on the good work, do not hesitate to call on me. I am with you 100%."

HARRY L. CURTIS
Brady, Texas

"I am 100 percent in favor of continuing our promotion work. We need it." — Happy Shahan, Brackettville, Texas.

"We think it imperative that the wool deduction of 1c per pound be voted. We support it."

SAN PEDRO RANCH, Inc.
Fort Stockton, Texas.

"I am whole-heartedly in favor of the one cent deduction from the incentive payment on wool held out by the government for the promotion of wool, and cannot understand the stand the Farm Bureau is taking."

J. M. BURNS
Brady, Texas

people who contributed so graciously in their individual manner of supporting the Miss Wool of America Pageant

Thanks again.
MRS. WILLIE B. WHITEHEAD
President
Women's Auxiliary
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

MY SINCERE appreciation to all who worked so diligently on the Miss Wool programs this year for their outstanding cooperation and yeoman efforts; also a thank-you to those who were purchasers of patron memberships for your greatly-needed support.

A continued cooperation and support by all members of the Texas sheep and goat raisers is necessary in order to have a healthy future for our rapidly expanding Miss Wool program. Thank you again.

JAMES T. POWELL, Chairman
WOOL PROMOTION
COMMITTEE

Message to Wool Growers

Dear Wool Grower:

You have received from your County ASC Office your ballot for the "Referendum on Approval of the Agreement Between the American Sheep Producers' Council and the Secretary of Agriculture." The result of this referendum will determine the future of wool and lamb promotion carried on by the American Sheep Producers' Council (ASPC).

In order for you to more fully understand the organization and work of the ASPC, the "Report to Stockholders—the Sheepmen of America," was published in this magazine in July. Please read it carefully.

Recent actions by the American and Texas Farm Bureaus have forced us to go a step further. Another pamphlet, "Have You Received One of These Booklets," is published in the center of this issue. It is clearly written and answers very effectively the propaganda leaflet which has been widely publicized and distributed by the Farm Bureau.

This Association has worked with the Farm Bureau on many occasions on matters affecting farmers and ranchers. It is a good organization, but it is entirely out of its rights and prerogatives in telling a commodity group such as ours how to run its business. Their charge that the one cent per pound deduction from the incentive payment for promotion purposes is a compulsory check-off is ridiculous. It is a tax on sheepmen—voted on themselves by a two-thirds majority—for the good of the industry. This is truly a democratic action.

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association feels that (1) the American sheepman must promote the products he raises—lamb and wool—if he is to stay in business, (2) a voluntary method of industry financing will not work, as it has been tried for many years, (3) the present method of financing through the deduction of one cent per pound from the incentive payment is a fair and democratic way, and (4) the promotion organization, the grower-controlled ASPC, is doing a good job. It must be continued.

We urge you to support the continued promotion and advertising of lamb and wool by voting "YES" in the referendum.

Sincerely yours,
LANCE SEARS
President, Texas Sheep and
Goat Raisers' Association

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Miss Wool of Texas Wins National Title



MISS WOOL OF TEXAS
(Formerly Texas Alternate)
Miss Day Padgett
San Antonio



MISS WOOL OF AMERICA
ALTERNATE
Miss Judy Kileen
Bakersfield, Calif.

A BRIGHT-EYED blonde who a few weeks before had gathered the crown of Miss Wool of Texas achieved more honors as she became the National Miss Wool. The new Miss Wool is Carrell Currie of Dallas and she was crowned in the second annual pageant at San Angelo, August 28. Miss Currie, the new national representative of the wool industry, was crowned by Miriam LaCour, 1959 Miss Wool.

Also achieving success was Miss Judy Kileen, blue-eyed California miss who not only was named as first alternate but became the third Miss Wool of 1959, as the previous two succumbed to the onslaught of Cupid.

They were Miss Beverley Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico, her alternate, Miss Miriam LaCour, who was also Miss Texas, and now Judy Kileen, who will finish out the 1959 program with a six-weeks tour of Japan as Miss Wool of 1959.

As Miss Wool of America, the pretty Carrell Currie received a \$15,000 glamorous all-wool wardrobe, modeled attractively by the 20 contestants in the coronation program. She will also receive the use of a beautiful 1960 Imperial Chrysler, upholstered in fine wool broadcloth.

The Miss Wool program in San Angelo was a week-long event consisting of a Miss Wool dance, a crowd-pleasing, well-planned parade and numerous other functions complimenting the 20 contestants. The climactic coronation event was held in San Angelo's new municipal auditorium. The program was spiced with celebrated entertainers, including Vaughn Monroe, Bob McFadden, Helen Forrest and others.

Kim Dawson of Dallas was fashion commentator.

Judges who selected Miss Wool of 1960 were: Charles LeMaire, head designer at 20th Century Fox Studios and three-time Oscar winner; Anthony Blotta of New York, known as the "Prince of Fashion;" and Rudi Gernreich, sportswear designer of California.

The contestants, representing about 25 states, were: Miss Currie of Dallas; Miss Kileen of California; Sally Pierce, Nebraska; Inge Mire, Colorado; Helen Korfhage, North Dakota; Kay MacLean, Florida; Earline West, Wyoming; Gretchen Hoff, Idaho; Marlene Evans, Washington; Joyce Lewis, Illinois; Jan Markstaller, Oregon; Linda Blair, Iowa; Valerie Estes, Nevada; Kay Pfeiffer, Ohio; Susan Burton, Montana; Janice Leisen, South Dakota; Doris Price, Utah; Jeanne Lachner, Missouri; Ruth Ojan, Massachusetts; Norma Lozier, New Mexico.



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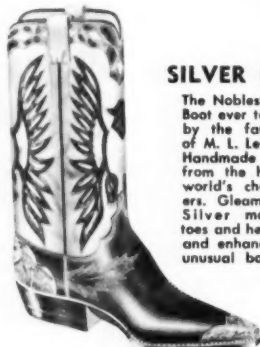
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EL CAMINO

A demand for variety of design and leathers makes this boot an outstanding favorite for the man or woman who appreciates built-in comfort, smartness and the latest in authentic Western Styling. Hand laced design in your choice of colors.

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EDITORIAL

POWERFUL, PATERNALISTIC AMERICAN FARM BUREAU ADOPTS "RULE OR RUIN" TACTICS AGAINST SHEEP INDUSTRY

Farm Bureau's Fight Is Inconsistent

A Mandate From the Top

THE TEXAS Farm Bureau, admitting that directives from the American Farm Bureau Board of Directors prompted its action, is launching an all-out effort to defeat the sheepman's advertising and promotion program. There has never been a resolution passed by the Texas Farm Bureau voting delegates at any annual convention that established a policy of opposing Section 708 of the Wool Act. Contrary to this, in 1957 at their Dallas convention a resolution passed stated that the *Texas Farm Bureau favored the extension of the Wool Act of 1954 until such time as the objectives of the act were realized.* No mention of Section 708.

The alleged reason for the opposition at this time is the long-standing policy of opposing any so-called compulsory "check-off" of money for promotion purposes. Is this the *real* reason?

Farm Bureau Does Not Represent the Texas Sheep Industry

The Texas Farm Bureau represents only a small fraction of the sheep population of Texas and you can search its records for years and can find very few instances that it concerned itself with any matter vital to the sheep industry, *unless that matter was initiated by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.* In fact, every resolution pertaining to the sheep industry that was passed by the 1957 Texas Farm Bureau convention was prepared in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association office.

The Texas Farm Bureau is by far the largest agricultural organization in the State of Texas. There is no denying the amount of good work the group has done and, cooperating with the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and all other agricultural organizations in Texas, many beneficial changes have been made. The Texas Farm Bureau leaders are capable and dedicated men but *not one single man on the state board of directors of Texas Farm Bureau ever made his living in the sheep and goat business* and not many of them actually know the difference in the two animals.

A Campaign of "Rule or Ruin"

It is the general feeling among U. S. wool growers, and in fact nearly every group outside the Farm Bureau organization, that the American Farm Bureau has launched a "rule or ruin"

attack on the wool industry and that this is only the forerunner of a campaign to be the *only* voice in American agriculture. It is evident that the same policy exists in regard to the Mexican labor program under Public Law 78.

How Inconsistent Can They Get?

On one hand the Farm Bureau wants sheepmen to vote against Section 708 during the referendum in September, but on the other hand on state and national levels they fight for acreage controls, crop allotments and subsidy payments for their members. People engaged in the wool producing industry generally do not join the Farm Bureau but rely on their own state and national commodity organizations to represent them. The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and the National Wool Growers have always been the independent spokesmen for the industry, placing the sheepman's welfare above all others and fighting for that end. The Wool Act and its Section 708 is the sheepman's own program. The Farm Bureau did not write it and does not control it, so they tell the sheepman to scrap what we have and write a program they like and the Texas Farm Bureau will provide men and money to make it work. It appears that they have adopted the idea that the sheepman is not capable of doing his own job and the Farm Bureau in its almighty wisdom is offering their superior brains to help us out and to save us from our own "folly." *Instead of coming to the sheep and goat raisers several years ago and offering to sit down with us and help change a program gradually they jump in with time, money and men to defeat the best advertising and promotion program any agricultural commodity ever had.*

Section 708 of the Wool Act provides that a vote by a two-thirds majority (more than a democratic procedure) will initiate a certain program and it will apply to all sheepmen in the U. S. The same procedure is evident in every policy of Farm Bureau. For instance, look at their policy on dairying, wheat, cotton or any other product. By a simple majority vote Farm Bureau delegates adopt certain principles as their national policy. *Those members who are opposed to the adopted policy have to abide by the decision or get out of the Farm Bureau.* In severing their membership they forfeit the privileges

of cheap insurance and the political force of a large and well organized body of national voters that politicians respect. In all cases the majority of the people voting set the policy and the rest take the results—not always for the general good of agriculture.

Why The Wool Act and the Self-Help Program?

Go back to the reason for the Wool Act and Section 708 thereof. Wool and lamb were losing their markets to synthetic fibers and other meats. People were not aware of the superior quality of these products because no one was telling them. The leaders of the American wool producers knew that it would be a long, slow fight to regain some of the ground that had been lost. They also knew that matters would get worse before any improvement was apparent. It was never intended or believed that the trend could be reversed and any appreciable gains noted in less than six to ten years.

And yet the whole argument of the American Farm Bureau against the advertising program is that the program is a failure because lamb and wool are apparently in worse position in 1958 than 1954. This is news to American Farm Bureau that has little personal knowledge of the commodities simply because they do not have any appreciable number of sheepmen members. By *sheepman* it is meant a person whose major income is from sheep.

The Growers' Self-Help Promotion Program Is Getting Results

The 1959 reports prove that the

advertising and promotion programs of A.S.P.C. and the Wool Bureau are getting results. U.S.D.A. indicates a 40% increase in wool consumption for the first one-third of 1959 over 1958. Total sheep numbers are steadily climbing from the low of the early fifties (1¼ million head increase).

The Farm Bureau Offers Nothing . . .

What has American Farm Bureau to offer in place of the A.S.P.C.? They say the National Livestock and Meat Board — a Farm Bureau-dominated organization. On the face of it, abandoning the A.S.P.C. program now would cause the loss of all the ground-work and headway that has been made. *The meat board would not use sheepmen's money to promote lamb—and they have no interest whatever in wool.*

The sad part is the rift that American Farm Bureau will cause in what was becoming a fairly solid and cooperative agriculture. There are too many places where American Farm Bureau (and Texas Farm Bureau) and the wool-producing industry can work together for the common good of agriculture. This cooperation has been very evident in the Texas Animal Health Council and on a national basis with Public Law 78. This friendly cooperation and material assistance will far outweigh the satisfaction American Farm Bureau will derive from attempting to force its will on a group of producers and a commodity that it does not represent and does not speak for.

Sheepmen, we urge you to study—to think a lot on this. It's most important to you and to your industry!

WHY? WHY?

Statement by E. S. MAYER

Ranchman and Past President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

THE VERY sudden, active campaign of the American Farm Bureau Federation to defeat the referendum provided by Section 708 of the Wool Act is both amazing and imponderable. We have known that the Bureau has always been opposed to that section of the law but in the past they have shown their opposition merely by refusing to support it. Now they suddenly launch a very active campaign to defeat it. Why?

Why do the officials of the Bureau suddenly single out the wool grower for their strenuous effort to prove to the world that they have principles? This is the first opportunity the wool grower has had to finance in any effective degree whatsoever a plan to promote the use of his products. Voluntary efforts have been made before and have proven entirely unsatisfactory. The work is just now being well organized and beginning to show results. All of a sudden the Farm Bureau becomes indignant over what they call a check-off system.

I hope that the wool grower will not be influenced by the many false and misleading statements being put out

by the Farm Bureau. I am sure the wool grower is smart enough to know a good thing when he sees it and will vote overwhelmingly to approve the program authorized by Section 708 when they vote in the referendum in September. I suggest that if the sensibilities of Charles B. Schuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Harrell West, President of the Texas organization, are so shocked and their principles are so violated by this so-called check-off system, they can easily protect themselves. All they have to do is to refuse to apply for the incentive payment on their wool clips and they can therefore avoid the check-off of 1c per pound.

ALL OF 'EM

EVERY MEMBER of the board of directors of the California Wool Growers Association voted in favor of continuing the wool and lamb promotion campaign as carried on by the American Sheep Producers Council and urged all growers to vote "Yes" in the September referendum.

GROWERS URGED TO THINK SERIOUSLY . . .

Sheep Industry At Crossroads

By WALTER L. PFLUGER

Vice President, American Sheep Producers Council and one of the Twenty Delegates Representing Texas on the Council, Eden, Texas.

THE SHEEP industry in the United States is at a crossroad.

Are we who produce wool and lambs going to make a left turn and allow ourselves to be the victims of our own shortsightedness? Are we the willing victims of synthetic manufacturers who wish to replace wool with their products? Are we to accept meekly the unwarranted effort by the American Farm Bureau to defeat our existing program of advertising and promoting wool and lambs?

Or! Are we producers going to keep going straight ahead with our present program of promotion and fight for the right to run our own business by voting YES in the forthcoming Wool Referendum in September?

Four years ago the sheep producers voted favorable to put into effect Section 708 of the National Wool Act. In keeping with the mandate of the producers the American Sheep Producers Council was organized and a promotion program for wool and lamb put into effect.

The American Sheep Producers Council had many problems to overcome in getting started. The whole concept was a new experience for the directors and naturally mistakes were made in getting the promotion program "off the ground." Today the ASPC is a well organized and efficiently operating unit with a sound program of promotion and advertising for wool and lamb.

The sheep industry has something quite unique in the National Wool Act and Section 708, which is a part of the Act. We have the means of getting the money to promote wool and lamb and I can assure the growers that your money is being spent wisely and effectively.

Wool

The ASPC has budgeted almost one million dollars for the 1959-1960 promotion program. Also, the mills, manufacturers and wool trade contribute an additional \$400,000.00 to joint endeavors with ASPC. The joint endeavors include advertising projects handled by the Wool Bureau and the Woolknit Associates and also include a public relations program for American Woolen Products handled by Woolens and Worsted of America. In addition, the British Dominions allocate \$1,300,000 to the Wool Bureau for wool promotion. All this makes a combined effort of approximately \$2,750,000 for wool. This seems like a lot of money but when one compares this amount against 22 to 25 million dollars spent in advertising publicity and promotion by the makers of synthetic fibers we see our expendi-

ture amounts to no more than one dollar to their nine.

In spite of this competition, mill use of wool in the U. S. is up 40% for 1959 and wool prices to producers are up 27%. This increase is encouraging for the promotion program and to the grower. Can we afford to discard our promotion program and rely on our competitors to push the use of our wool?

Lamb

The ASPC has budgeted \$1,350,-

000 for lamb advertising, education and promotion for 1959-1960. Lamb is being promoted in 22 cities in various parts of the country. Many parts of the country have yet to be "educated" to eating lamb as a regular part of their meal routine, but the Council's activities to date have proven that such educational approach can encourage greater consumption of lamb.

Houston, one of the Council's promotion cities, is an outstanding example of "success" in promoting lamb. Consumption of lamb in 1958 by eight chain stores in Houston jumped to one million pounds. Retailers give much of the credit for increased sales of lamb to the promotion and advertising program of the American Sheep Producers Council.

Sheep production, since the promotion program began, has jumped 1,227,000 head in spite of the drought. Furthermore, all the lamb produced is eaten. There is no surplus. The 1959 lamb crop totaled 21,108,000 head, a 2% gain over 1958 and a 10% gain over the ten-year period. This is self-evident that the sheep industry is on the way up and that we

cannot afford to jettison our advertising and promotion at this time.

The sheep industry tried the voluntary system of collecting money for promotion and this method never was able to raise over \$60,000 per year. To depend on voluntary contributions to run the ASPC as proposed by the American Farm Bureau would be sheer folly when the 1c per pound of wool deduction amounts to only one-tenth of the money spent by our competition, namely, synthetic manufacturers and foreign importers of fabrics.

In conclusion, my fellow wool and lamb producers, please ask yourself one more question: "If I, a producer, am not willing to use one cent per pound from my incentive money to help myself by promoting my own product, when the Congress has provided the means to do so in Section 708, then can I expect the Congress to look favorably on a continuation of the Incentive Program at the expiration of the present Wool Act?"

I urge each and every one of you to think this over seriously and Be Sure to Vote — and VOTE YES.

California Wool Growers Term the Farm Bureau Stand Unwarranted

LEADING WOOL growers throughout the West blasted the stand of the American Farm Bureau in that organization's attempt to defeat the referendum vote on Section 708 of the Wool Act, which enables sheepmen to conduct nationwide wool and lamb promotion programs. The vote as to whether or not producers wish to continue the program has been called by the Secretary of Agriculture for September, 1959.

The American Farm Bureau opposition to the referendum was presented this past week in the form of a pamphlet, termed by sheep industry leaders as unwarranted and semi-factual.

Section 708 of the "self-help" clause of the Wool Act provides that with growers' consent, the Secretary of Agriculture can deduct one cent per pound on shorn wool and five cents per cwt. on unshorn lambs marketed, to be used for wool and lamb promotion. This work is being conducted by the grower-run American Sheep Producers Council.

The American Farm Bureau bases their all-out opposition to Section 708 on the "compulsory check-off" feature which provides that every sheepman receiving a wool incentive payment is also participating in and supporting wool and lamb promotion in the same proportion as he stands to gain as a result of it.

Farm Bureau officials say the check-off feature violates the basic principle of individual freedom of choice. Moreover, it uses the force of the federal government to compel growers to contribute to a program which many of them do not wish to support.

They state, "A compulsory check-off is as indefensible in principle as

are compulsory unionism, federal control of farm labor, and federal dominion over individual water rights. Growers who vote for a compulsory check-off of this kind, invite and encourage other more serious invasions of their individual rights."

Sheepmen Answer

In answer to this, Bill Rickard, president California Wool Growers Association, joined with others, stating, "The Congress of the United States in good faith through the Wool Act, is attempting to bolster the sheep industry of the nation to the point where it will annually produce 300,000,000 pounds of shorn wool; most vital to national defense. Congress also provided in the Wool Act Section 708, the "self-help clause" which enables every sheepman participating in the wool incentive program to help stimulate demand for his product on an equitable basis and thereby take the burden off the government.

"The Wool Act has been extended for another three years, but at the end of these three years the sheep industry will once again have to go before Congress to seek further extension of the program. If growers have not, through the use of Section 708, shown a desire to help themselves, Congress may also show reluctance to help."

The American Farm Bureau in the pamphlet prepared for distribution to sheep producers charged that the agreement to deduct one cent per pound from each grower's incentive payment check was entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture as a result of the 1955 vote "even though only about 15% of the growers voted for such a check-off in the referendum at that time."

1955 Results

In September, 1955, the Secretary of Agriculture in releasing the preliminary results of the referendum, indicated that 47,095 growers representing 9,127,059 sheep, had voted for Section 708 as against 19,095 growers representing 3,517,680 sheep against it. Thus growers representing more than 45 percent of the entire U. S. sheep population at that time (27,137,000 head) voted 72.2 percent in favor of lamb and wool promotion.

In California 1,216 growers representing 927,663 sheep voted for the referendum against 324 representing 205,807 sheep voting against it. Thus 78 percent of the growers voting, representing better than 50% of the state's sheep and lamb population voted to favor wool and lamb promotion on a check-off basis.

Therefore, declared Rickard, contrary to the point that the Farm Bureau is trying to establish, the results showed an overwhelming desire by sheepmen to promote their products with 100% of the industry participating in the financing of the program as well as enjoying results."

EDITOR PUTS REFERENDUM CHOICE IN PLAIN WORDS

ALBERT LUND, editor and publisher of the New England Shepherd, had this to say in the July issue about the coming referendum in September on the promotion program for the sheep industry:

"If you approve of the self-help features provided for by Congress in the National Wool Act, vote 'yes' on your referendum ballot when you receive it. On the other hand, if you wish to doom the only agency that directly represents your interests and yours alone, vote 'no' and start selling wool futures short."



What the Lamb Buyers Say About Pierce Rambouillets

Jack Shaw, who has bought over 200,000 head of lambs this year, says this about lambs sired by Pierce rams:

"We have noticed that lambs sired by Pierce rams are smooth, big-boned and fast growing. We know too that feeders prefer them in all parts of the U. S. When the buyers are told that the lambs you have to sell are sired by Pierce Rambouillet rams you can sell the lambs over the telephone. We bought 5,000 head of Wayne Harris lambs sired by Pierce rams and cut out only one lamb. We consider lambs from Pierce rams as smooth and equally as good as any lambs from the northwest.

JACK SHAW

Shaw & Johnston Bonded Sheep Co.
Fort Worth, Texas

What Wool Men Say About Pierce Wool Clip

"I have sold the Pierce clip for years. It is always in demand because their 8 months wool has as much *staple* as most 12 months clips! It brings top or above top prices. We sold their '59 clip of 8 months at 60 cents.

"We have had Pierce Rambouillet Rams sheared right in our warehouse whose fleeces weighed better than 25 pounds of long staple, light shrinking wool!"

BEAL BARBEE

Ozona Wool & Mohair Co.



"We have handled the Pierce wool for years. It is the most consistent good clip that we have handled. It usually brings at least five cents per pound above other wools. Their 1959 spring 8 months clip sold in June and brought 59 and 44/100 cents. We think this to be the highest price paid for any 8 months wool, even after the market had declined from early spring sales!

"We consider the buyers to be the best judges of wool, since they see the entire clip, not just a few choice, selected fleeces. The money your entire clip brings home through the years is the real test of your clip!"

CONRAD HOLECAMP

Junction Warehouse Co.
Junction, Texas

We Have Both Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs For Sale Now!

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OZONA, TEXAS

Miss Phyllis Sweeten Crowned Miss Mohair in Annual Show

OVERFLOW CROWD WATCHES SUCCESSFUL, ENJOYABLE EVENT



Miss Phyllis Sweeten of Rocksprings assumes the throne as she receives the crown from her father, Brooks Sweeten, past president of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association.

MISS PHYLLIS SWEETEN, blonde and beautiful, was crowned Miss Mohair in a sparkling ceremony the night of July 30 at Kerrville, as an overflow crowd watched.

Miss Sweeten, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Sweeten of Rocksprings, was escorted in the coronation ceremony by George Donnell. She received the crown from her father, Brooks Sweeten, past president of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association, sponsors of the event, succeeding Miss Gail Nichols of Leakey. The coronation ceremony took place in the beautiful new student center of the Schreiner Institute.

Warren Klein, President of the Kerr County Livestock Show Association, welcomed the visitors. The mistress of ceremonies was Mrs. Jack Reeves, who introduced past queens of the organization and the outgoing queen, Miss Nichols, escorted by Kimble Brady. Duchesses and their escorts, representing 25 surrounding communities, cities and towns, were then introduced.

On the entertainment program were Jimmy Peril and Kathy Duderstadt of Harper; John McKay and Mrs. H. W. Brehmer, Kerrville; and Mrs. Adolf Stieler, Comfort.

After the ceremony the new queen was honored at the well attended ball in the National Guard Armory building near Kerrville.

Meeting of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association

The 40th annual membership meeting of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association was sparked by a lively debate over whether or not the association should continue with two types of Angora goats. Advocates of the elimination of the two types, "B" and "C," were vigorous in their opposition to continuing with such a distinction in Angora goat shows.

Speaking in opposition to the con-

tinuation of types were Authur Davis of Con Can; F. E. Ebeling, Burnet; Leslie Pepper of Sabinal; Stanley Lackey, Junction, and a number of others. The key point brought out in their argument in favor of elimination of types apparently was that the buyers did not purchase mohair by type but by quality. In addition, they em-

phasized that the distinction between "B" and "C" type has narrowed to the point that few breeders themselves can tell the difference.

"I threw one goat out of a class in the judging today," declared Mr. Davis, who judged a portion of the show. "He was entered and won first place in the other type, which proved to me that the breeders themselves no longer have any fast or accurate determination between one type and the other."

Leslie Pepper declared that South African breeders do not concern themselves with type but specialize in quality and that he felt that trying to go along with two types of goats was a handicap. While many growers were vigorous in their desire to eliminate type in breeding goat shows, some pointing out that very few shows today paid any attention to it, they did go along with the suggestion of and the motion by Fred Earwood that a committee of seven be appointed by the president to study the problem and to make suggestions in the immediate future. "We want to know what we are doing and be certain that we are not making a mistake," declared Mr. Earwood.

Sheepy Goats

Authur Davis, long-time Angora goat breeder, discussed niggery or sheepy fleeces in Angora goats and the practices which seem to aggravate this breeding fault. His presentation outlined years of experimental breeding work and emphasized several breeding points which should be carried in detail in written composition in order that the breeders may examine the statements closely and thoroughly. His rather complicated discussion was nevertheless enjoyed thoroughly.

Mrs. Ted Holecamp, the former LaVerne Johnston, Junction, past Miss Mohair, made a presentation to the winner of the champion sales buck of this year's show. The winner was Bud-

(Continued on page 12)

HAPPY COUPLES

More than twenty-five duchesses represented Southwest Texas cities and organizations. They had a good time at the coronation and dance and three couples were caught by camera. Miss Roselin Cavness, San Angelo, with escort James Sweeten, Rocksprings; Miss Penny Townsend and escort Bob Qualia of Del Rio, and Miss Jo Addah Johnson and escort Charlie Howe, Sonora.





Jay B. Pumphrey looks over some of his fine Herefords.

Pumphrey Winters Well with

Paymaster

RANGE PELLETS

On famed 10X Ranch at Old Glory (Stonewall County) Texas, Jay B. Pumphrey is planning to winter 200 of his fine Hereford steers. And again, he will rely on Paymaster Range Pellets and Paymaster Custom Mixes to help his stock winter well. Mr. Pumphrey, like many other successful Southwestern cattlemen, has proved that these top-quality Paymaster range feeds help keep his herd in top condition when pastures become dry and limited.

The year 'round, Paymaster fits into the Pumphrey Hereford program at both the 10X and Little Bear Ranches. On their combined 7000 acres, the pride of the Pumphrey operation, Real Silver Gwen, the sire of the herd; and the stock of 300 registered and commercial Herefords are on a feeding program that includes Paymaster 20% Range Pellets, 21% Breeder Pellets and Paymaster Custom Mixes; calves are on the Paymaster Creep Feed program.

Results tell the Paymaster Story.

Paymaster has prepared an informative manual entitled "Range and Creep Feeding Programs for Cattle"; it's complete and authoritative, and yours for the asking. For your free copy, write Paymaster Feed Mills, Abilene or Dallas, Texas.

Now's the time to plan fall and winter feed requirements — and to include Paymaster Range Cubes in your plans.

Paymaster Range Pellets are specially formulated to meet your needs in your area. Paymaster's nutritionists know, from experience, what's best in range feed formulas; Paymaster's practical field servicemen know, from experience, how best to help you solve dry-range feeding problems.

Paymaster 20% Range Pellets are nutritionally balanced for maximum benefit to the animal, and fortified with more than adequate amounts of valuable Vitamin A.

Paymaster 21% Breeder Pellets are ideal for maintaining herds through the dry-range periods in top shape because they supply all nutrients needed for breeding cattle, sheep and goats under range conditions.

Paymaster's top-quality Range Pellets are always fairly priced to help you profit. Ask your Paymaster Dealer about them.



CORONATION CROWD

A wonderful crowd attended the Coronation Ceremony in Kerrville.

Miss Mohair

(Continued from page 10)

dy Jenkins, Rocksprings. Last year's winner was Chas. Orr, also of Rocksprings.

Lovely Gail Nichols of Leakey, outgoing Miss Mohair, thanked the growers for their courtesy and kindness during her year of representing the industry in parades, style shows, fairs and other public appearances in Texas. President Claude Haby of the Association warmly thanked her for her services.

President Haby appointed W. T. Orrell of Leakey to fill the vacancy created by the death of C. F. Briggs of Brackettville. Nine directors were re-elected for three-year terms. They included: Jack Richardson, Uvalde; Joe B. Ross, Sonora; W. S. Orr, Rocksprings; W. S. Hall, Harper; C. H. Chaney, Utopia; Jack Moore, Junction; LeRoy Nichols, Leakey; Melvin Camp, Junction, and Armer Earwood, Sonora.

Sweet Invitation

Invitations were extended by three towns, Uvalde, Fredericksburg and Kerrville, for the 1960 meeting, show, sale and coronation of the organization. The invitation by Uvalde, extended by Boots Kothmann, was a particularly sweet one as it was accompanied by generous sample of Uvalde's wonderful honey.

The re-election of present officers



TOP KIDS

Mrs. Vera Burrows is proudly holding the first place B-type doe kid and the first place C-type buck kid of the T.A.G.R.A. show at Kerrville. Mrs. Burrows has made quite a name for herself in raising winning kids in the shows.



BILL AND CHARLES ORR SHOW CHAMPIONS AT KERRVILLE

This picture shows the two champion bucks at the T.A.G.R.A. show in Kerrville. Bill Orr, on left, is holding the B-type champion and Charles, on the left, the C-type champion.



JENKINS SELLS TOP SALES BUCK TO WALKER EPPERSON

Buddy Jenkins, Rocksprings, left, was the breeder and winner of the trophy donated by former Miss Mohair, Mrs. Teddy Holekamp (LaVerne Johnston). Presenting the banner is Phyllis Sweeten, Miss Mohair, and Walker Epperson, Rocksprings, buyer of the buck for \$620.

was unanimous. They are Claude Haby, Leakey, President; Carlton Godbold, Leakey, First Vice-President; and Armer Earwood, Sonora, Second Vice-President; Secretary, Pete Gulley, Uvalde.

Sunda Callan Miss Mohair-elect

More votes were cast in the selection of the 1960 Miss Mohair than ever before in the history of the organization, indicating not only the growth but interest in the event. Brown-haired, brown-eyed Sunda Callan, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Callan, was nominated.

The organization expressed sympa-

thy to friends and family of the late C. F. Briggs of Brackettville and Del Rio, past president and long time director of the organization. They also, by resolution, thanked the many Kerrville people who assisted in the 1959 event.

Show

The show for 1959 was declared by observers to mark an all-time high for quality. The top sales buck was shown by Buddy Jenkins, young Angora goat breeder of Rocksprings, with a buck of his own breeding. The champion "B" and "C" type bucks of the show were shown by Bill and Charles Orr of Rocksprings.

Sale

Indication of the high quality of the offering was the average in the sale of 187 bucks. The price reached an all-time high average of \$138.23. Total receipts were \$28,850. The average was about \$15 above last year.

The does also averaged better than 1958. Eighty-five sold for \$4,340—an average of \$51.06.

The top doe sold by Bill Orr, Rocksprings, for \$135 to Tom Johnson of Junction. Orr also sold top buck to M. J. Nethery of Junction for \$725.

The Wardlaw Brothers and White-head Quarter Horse Sale, an annual affair, will be held October 22 at Del Rio, on the Standart Ranch east of town. About 60 head of top Quarter Horses will be auctioned.



NETHERY BUYS ORR TOP GOAT AT TAGRA SALE

M. J. Nethery, left, of Junction, paid the top price for a buck at the annual sale of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association held in Kerrville, August 1, 1959. The price was \$725 paid to W. S. Orr of Rocksprings, Texas.

GOLDEN ACRES FARM SELLS TOP RAM AT ROSWELL

August 16, 1959

WE JUST returned from Roswell, New Mexico, where they had a ram sale. We sold the top-selling ram, a yearling, and the top ram lamb. Both went to Ray Miller & Son, Carsbad, New Mexico.

We had a wonderful July. Also got 1½ inches of rain August 14. Sheep look fine.

GENE HICKS
Route 3, Hico, Texas
Golden Acres Farm

Del Rio ranchman Noel C. Fry has resigned his position as secretary-treasurer and assistant manager of the Del Rio Wool and Mohair Company.

WANTS RANCH NEAR BROWNWOOD

July 23, 1959

PLEASE RENEW our subscription for five years. We think this is one of the best stock magazines published, and enjoy it very much. We are dairy farmers with sheep as a sideline, but would like to buy a place in the Brownwood area in the near future. Your magazine gives us much useful information.

D. B. BRADY
R. D. 1, Scenery Hill, Penn.

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PRO-MIN

THE BEST RANGE BLOCK TO USE FROM NOW UNTIL NEXT SPRING

..and now is the time to order to make sure you have it when you want it!

High PROTEIN
● Supplement
fortified with antibiotics

★ SERVES EQUALLY WELL TO PROMOTE THE HEALTH AND PRODUCTION OF CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HORSES ETC.

★ IDEAL FOR CALVES AND OTHER YOUNG ANIMALS

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★ NO OTHER SUPPLEMENT NEEDED. NO ADDITIVES OR SPECIAL MIXING REQUIRED

★ A SELF-FEEDING FREE CHOICE BLOCK

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★ NO WASTE DUE TO FLAKING OR CRUMBLING

★ UTILIZES A MINIMUM OF STORAGE SPACE AND LABOR

★ NO SPECIAL FEEDERS REQUIRED

★ COSTS ONLY PENNIES PER HEAD TO USE

★ STIMULATES FEED CONVERSION MAINTAINS VITALITY AND REDUCES SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DISEASE

★ CONSERVES SCARCER RANGE

★ AVAILABLE with Phenothiazine

★ AVAILABLE ON CONTRACT BASIS AT SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS

6 BALANCED PROTEINS
Plus all the minerals and vitamins known to be needed by livestock

Your Guarantee Of Dependable, Low-Cost Livestock Nutrition

GET SET NOW..
Just fill out and mail
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I am interested in Pro-Min High-Protein Blocks and would like to have complete information, prices, and delivery data right away. I estimate my needs would be for about tons.

☐ Also give me details on your money-saving contract plan.

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Management Of The Farm Flock

By JOE H. DIXON

IN DEVELOPING a small flock of registered sheep on a profitable basis there are usually certain fundamentals for the breeder or beginner to follow. The success or failure of the venture generally is determined by the manner in which the owner or breeder handles his flock operations.

While it may not always be essential for the owner of a small or medium-sized registered flock to live on the property where the flock is established, it is, generally speaking, a wise plan to live as close to your flock as possible. This enables you to keep in close touch with things. Even though other business requires and demands much of your daytime hours, it pays to live sufficiently close to your flock to know they receive the proper care.

In establishing your flock, do not get your sights too high to start with. Do not expect your flock in the first few years to produce outstanding individuals such as the veteran breeders produce that have spent much of their lifetime at the job. If you do you will probably be disappointed. Do not expect every lamb that drops to be a show lamb or prize winner.

Steady improvement should be your goal and try to improve your flock as you go along. My guess would be it would take about five years for the time involved in establishing and making even a small flock productive to the point where it would be on a firm and sound footing.

Time is a Factor in Getting Started

Most anything you do worth while takes a little time to get started. It takes time on your farm or ranch to build your home and improve your barns or sheds and fences. It takes time to fertilize your land to make it really productive, and this is essential for the best interests in good livestock production. Good grass and good pastures on a farm help to keep down the cost of production, but it sometimes takes time to develop these as they should be.

It takes time for a newly-established flock to begin production, and to grow out the lambs to a marketable age. A lot of registered sheep are carried until a year old before they are offered for sale.

Good shade and water are fine to have on a place, and help to keep the flock healthy and contented. Trees and open groves make splendid shade for the flock when available.

Pastures should never be overstocked for it is hard on both the pasture and the flock. This is a problem that is sometimes hard to control in times of drouth and very little rainfall.

Location is Important

In the purebred livestock business, a good location is important and a factor not to be overlooked. The closer you are to a main highway or good road the better your chances are for buyers to find your place.

An attractive entrance to a farm or ranch often appeals to visitors and customers in the livestock industry. A nice roadside signboard placed just

Buying Your Foundation Flock

It is important in starting a purebred flock to try to buy sheep with quality and breed character for the breed they represent. In starting out, do not expect to buy foundation animals that will produce offspring that you can sell to big buyers from a distance. Begin with sheep you can raise and sell reasonably to commercial ram buyers and in supplying other nearby demands. It takes time to reach the top in most any business, and the purebred or registered sheep business is no exception. Unless you use common sense and good management along the way, the breeder cannot expect to operate successfully.

The amount you pay for your foundation flock depends more or less on your ability to know present values of

LITTLE FLOCK CAN BE A BIG SUCCESS

inside the fence and close to your entrance helps immensely in locating your place.

A good sign giving the name of your place, the kind of sheep you are breeding and mentioning "Visitors Welcome," looks good to the average buyer as he approaches your farm or ranch entrance. Too many breeders fail to realize the importance and value of such a sign. A lot of breeders have nothing more than a mail box in front of their home entrance, and sometimes you cannot read the name on it.

To sell breeding stock well, the breeder should have some knowledge of properly advertising his flock and a neat, attractive signboard at the entrance to your farm or ranch home is one way to do it. Not all breeders have the time or care to go to the expense of fitting a show flock each year.

Putting a few head of top sheep in consignment sales, sheep that you have raised and bred yourself, is also good advertising for the average breeder. Advertising in a good livestock magazine is usually money well spent if you have good sheep to sell. The better your flock is advertised, the more money you will receive for breeding stock you sell.

the right kind of breeding ewes and rams. Some beginners depend a lot on the advice of others. If possible, buy at an average price, neither high or low. It is easy to buy too high, but it sure does not pay to buy inferior animals just because they can be bought cheap.

In selecting ewes for your flock, try to buy them with good heads, straight tops with good depth of body. They should have good bone and good legs that are reasonably straight and well placed. If possible, buy ewes that are deep in their rear quarters and have good rear ends. They should also have good quality wool with proper length of staple.

Ram Problem Never Fully Solved

Selecting and buying the stud ram is usually difficult, even for veteran breeders. No one can honestly assure you that any young, untried ram will prove a successful sire. You can pay a big price for a ram and he may prove a fine sire and a good investment, and then another time you may do the same thing and have a big disappointment in your lamb crop. A breeder must always be searching for something good but he can go broke buying every good ram he sees.

When and if you find a good ram

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that mates well with your flock, your troubles will be in the past for a couple of years at least. Really good sires do not come along too often, so when they do it is usually a good policy to keep them around as long as possible.

In buying a stud ram, do not buy one just because he is fat and has a big list of winnings at the shows. In selecting a ram, look for one with a good head and bold eye, and one that is aggressive and full of life. He should have a good top and be smoothly fleshed. Big, rough handling rams seldom sire the best kind of lambs.

When properly handled, the small flock can be a big success. The writer knows of many good small breeders that have prospered over the years, and are still in the sheep business. Take good care of the flock and they will help take care of you.

Attend State Fair of Texas At Dallas, October 9-25

The open class breeding show of sheep and Angora goats will again be held during the course of the Pan-American Livestock Exposition, October 10-18, at the State Fair of Texas.

The Junior Sheep Show will also be held at this time, which includes classes for Junior Delaine-Merino and Rambouillets.

The Junior Fat Lamb Show will follow the next week of the State Fair, after the Open Class Show and Junior Breeding Sheep are released.

Judges for this year's show include: P. E. Neale, State College, New Mexico, who is slated to judge the Delaine-Merino and Rambouillet shows, while Claude Harper, Lafayette, Indiana, will make the decisions and placings on the medium wool breeds. Authur Davis, Sabinal, Texas, will judge the Angora goats.

J. P. Heath of Argyle, will again serve as sheep superintendent. Penn should be well rested and ready for a hard week's work, after his recent vacation trip to the west coast.

J. B. Payne, Stephenville, will be back again as Junior Fat Lamb Superintendent, with Vestal Askew, Sonora, doing the judging.

Out-of-State Flocks to Show At Dallas

This year's show should include several fine show flocks from Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, and other northern states. Several of these flocks will be coming direct from the Oklahoma City and Tulsa Shows to compete with our top flocks in Texas.

The competition should be strong and the decisions close in the several classes, and the judging should be interesting to watch.

A hearty welcome awaits those who attend the State Fair sheep show. W.

L. Stangel, General Livestock Superintendent; Ray Wilson and Don Clark, Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of the Livestock Department, are busy men during the show, but never too busy to shake your hand and give you a friendly welcome. It is always a wonderful feeling to renew acquaintances with friends and exhibitors at the show.

Last year over 2,757,000 people passed through the turnstiles to see the State Fair of Texas. The 1959 show should be another banner year, and you will not want to miss it.

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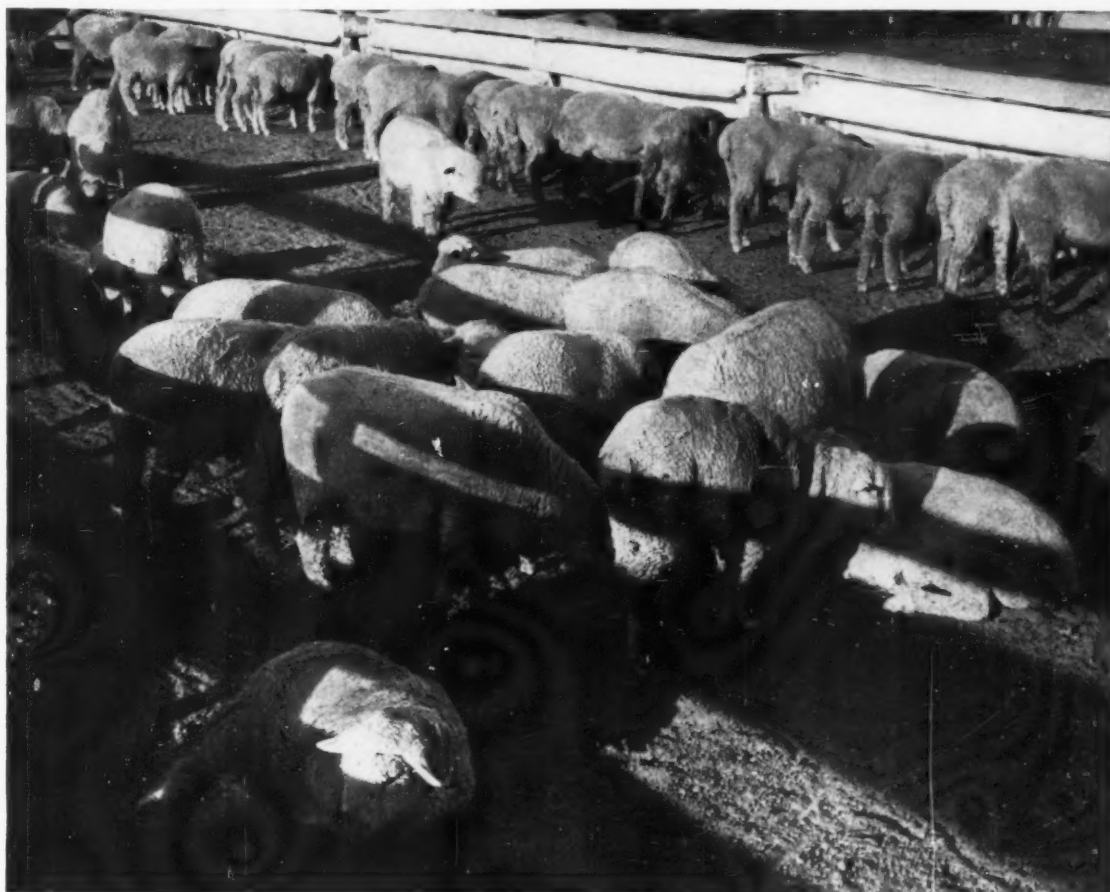
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Take advantage of this special offer — see your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer as soon as convenient and ASK FOR YOUR FREE TRIAL PACKAGE OF AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, New York.

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This 1-lb. free trial package contains sufficient AUREOMYCIN Crumbles to treat 4 sheep or more than two weeks. Easy to use, no matter what you are feeding. AUREOMYCIN Crumbles contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN per pound and are regularly packaged in 50-lb. bags.



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SAN ANTONIO



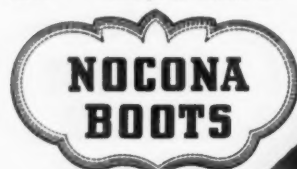
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Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER CHICAGO BUREAU

WITH THE announcement late in July by Secretary of Agriculture Benson that his department has decided to keep federal lamb grading in effect, but with the very good possibility that grading standards will be revised later, many lamb buyers at Chicago early in August were awaiting further developments or announcements that might eventually change their pattern of buying lambs.

Federal lamb grading gained a reprieve with this announcement by the Department of Agriculture after numerous sheep and lamb producing organizations had advocated its demise because of the damage, they claim, it has done to the sheep industry over the years. These groups have argued to no avail that the federal grading of lamb carcasses caused the carcasses to be sold at the low end of the grade, thereby causing reduced returns to the producer and finisher.

The decision by the USDA to continue lamb grading will undoubtedly not end the fight by producing groups who recently voiced vigorous opposition to it. The battle will probably continue but those advocating the halting of grading of lamb carcasses appear to be facing a long fight.

Actually, it appears that the USDA took to the middle of the road in its recent decision. While the department stated that lamb grading will continue, plans are now underway to keep the door open for a possible revision of grading standards. October 1 is the date set by the USDA for the announcement of recommendations for changes, and December 1 as the date for the adoption of these changes.

Thus, lamb buyers at Chicago went along during the first half of August with their usual standards of buying, with the knowledge that a few months will pass before any forthcoming changes are made.

No material price changes took place in the fat lamb market at this

time as trading progressed from day to day with only minor price fluctuations. The only significant change to take place was a slightly weaker trend in the market for shorn lambs as the percentage of such kinds in the daily receipts was on the increase of late.

Meanwhile, the supply of woolled offerings at Chicago grew smaller and this kept this class in a fairly safe position. The best of the woolled offerings sold at \$25. Other sales of woolled offerings grading good and choice sold from \$22.50 to \$24.50.

After the best shorn lambs sold up to \$23 at the outset of August, the weaker trend eventually cut comparable kinds down to around \$22.50 at the middle of the month.

The month of August got under way with lamb slaughtering in federally inspected plants during the first week setting a four-week low of 212,000 head. However, this total was 10 percent above the same week a year ago and fourth week in which lamb slaughter ran ahead of the same week in 1958. This, coupled with continued heavy cattle slaughter, and hog slaughtering which ran considerably ahead of 1958, provided the nation's consumers with ample supplies of meat.

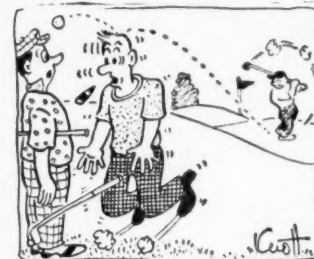
Hog slaughtering at this time was up 21 percent compared with a year ago, while the cattle kill was only slightly above the corresponding week a year ago.

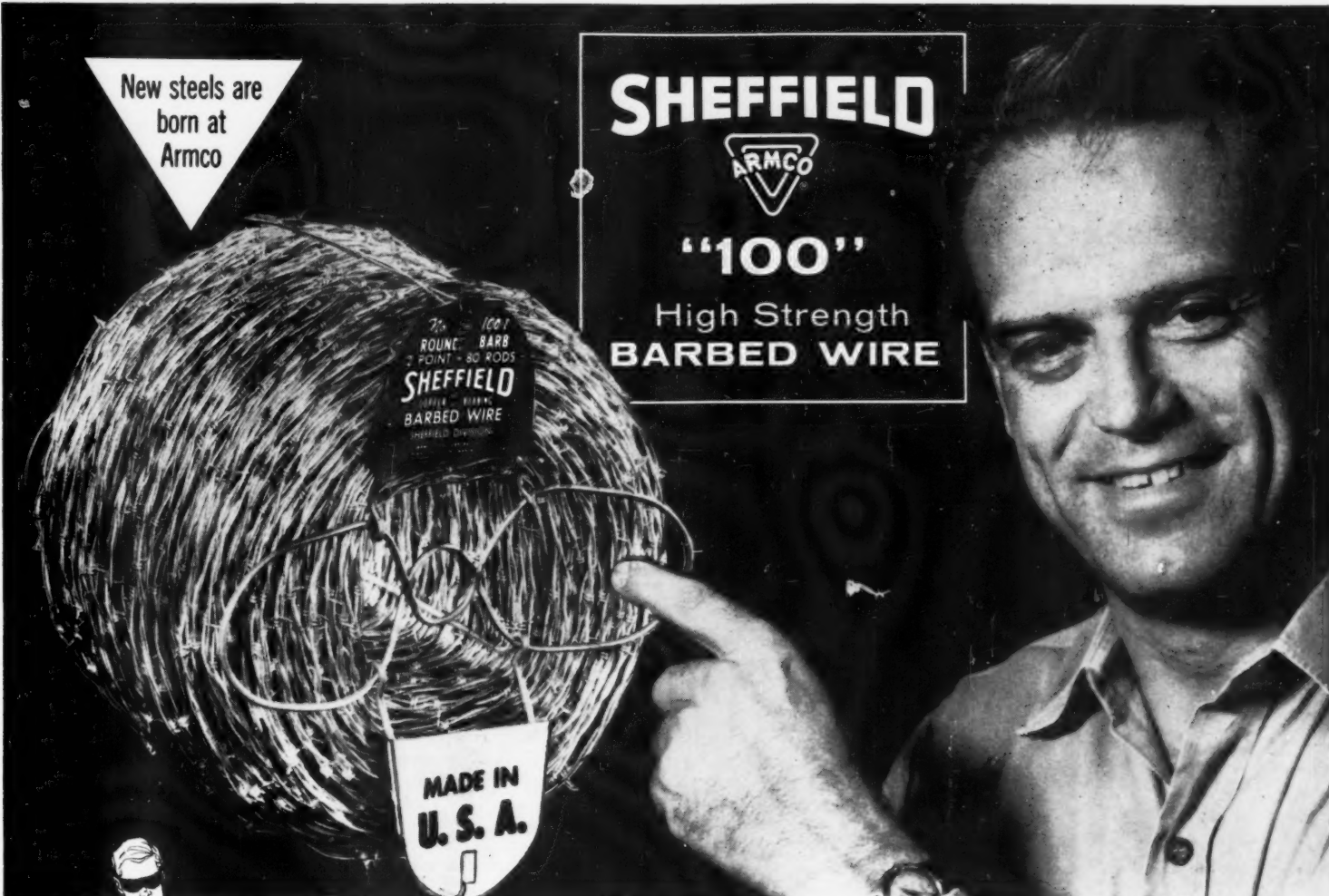
Just as was the case in the contracting of stocker and feeder cattle in major producing areas, recent reports are that Corn Belt lamb finishers are operating slowly and cautiously in their contracting of replacement lambs so far this summer.

Probably still fresh in the minds of most Corn Belt lamb finishers are the losses they experienced last winter when their fat lambs sold for substantially less than their initial costs. Attempting to avoid a repetition in the months ahead, they are moving with caution and hope that their eventual purchases will be low enough in price to guarantee a profit.

Most of the contracts completed for good and choice feeding lambs during the fore part of August were made
(Continued on page 18)

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The Miss Wool Program

This program featuring beautiful girls is another avenue the industry is using to promote WOOL. Arousing attention and creating interest in wool as an unmatched fibre for wearing apparel is the objective. The program is succeeding — doing a great job.

Another, and also important project in the wool industry is the campaign to get more wool in automobile upholstery. This outlet can absorb great quantities of domestic wool — and in this program the grower can do a great job — to help himself.

Read the letter below:

President Sears Says:

A start is being made with the 1959 automobiles. The highest priced cars in the General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler lines are upholstered in wool broadcloth. The Wool Bureau has a representative spending full time with these companies in an effort to get them to expand the lines to use wool and mohair.

Here's where you can help. Cut out the form below, fill it in, and mail it to your local dealer when you are ready to buy a new car. Ask someone in your town who is not a ranchman to do the same. Stay with it.

Sincerely yours,
LANCE SEARS
President, Texas Sheep and
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Ranchmen, take the trouble to help wool!

This Ad Sponsored by Texas Warehouses:

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West Texas Wool and Mohair Assn.	MERTZON

And The Sheep & Goat Raiser

Motor Company

(Address)

I will be in the market for a new car about

(Date)

I am not interested in any car, however, unless it has wool or mohair upholstery.

(Name)

(Address)

Livestock Situation

(Continued from page 16)

within a price range of \$18 to \$19 for fall delivery, with a few shipments of ewe lambs reported up to \$20.50. Some plainer grades were contracted down to \$16.

Even though the early August forecast predicted a record-breaking corn crop of slightly more than four billion bushels and most Corn Belt farming interests are expecting a very broad demand for replacement cattle this fall to help utilize this huge crop, the rank and file of the Corn Belt cattle feeders have not become overly anxious thus far for replacement cattle. Instead, they moved into the late summer period with caution and purchased or contracted replacement cattle very sparingly.

At the same time, they have expressed much reluctance to purchase any replacement cattle in the months ahead at the recently prevailing prices. With most classes of stockers and feeders still being priced considerably above the current fat cattle market and above expectations of prices for the coming year, many cattle feeders claim they are willing to wait until well into the fall months before making any purchases. They feel that replacement costs are due to drop in the weeks ahead and that their hesitation in making purchases will enable them to get their costs more in line with their ideas.

After experiencing some fairly sharp losses in the month of July, both cattle feeders and hog raisers were spared any further price cutting during the first half of August. Actually, prices late in July for both cattle and hogs moved up somewhat from the July lows and became more or less stabilized at the slightly improved levels.

For the hog raiser this period provided a breathing spell before they are subjected to further price declines which are expected to materialize during the heavy marketing period this fall.

Actually, while hog prices strengthened somewhat following the break, the range of prices began to narrow from the exceptionally wide range that

prevailed throughout most of the spring and early summer. This was accomplished by having the heavier butchers and sows receive most of the price upturns.

Cattle feeders, meanwhile, found a fairly broad demand prevailing throughout August for their marketings of well finished cattle grading choice and prime. The July 1 cattle-on-feed report indicated the July 1 total on feed in the 13 major feeding states was 10 percent larger than a year ago and at a new record high for this date.

Despite this bearish report, cattle feeders continued their marketing operations during August without much difficulty. While they had to contend with a slight discount against weight because of the liberal numbers of steers over 1200 pounds in weight, the demand at Chicago remained broad enough to absorb their offerings, which netted fair profits.

The range of steer prices remained narrow at this time, with upward of 75 percent of the steer crop at Chicago selling within a spread of about \$2. Most choice steers sold from \$27 to \$28.50, with a range of \$28 to \$28.50 taking choice 1050- to 1150-pound steers. Meanwhile, high choice and mixed choice and prime 1200- to 1400-pound steers went within this same range of \$28 to \$28.50. Prime steers under 1300 pounds sold in the \$29 column, with the best kinds topping at \$30.

NATIONWIDE TELECAST FEATURES LAMBURGER

EVIDENCE of the growing acceptance of lamburger as a tasty and economical meat comparable to hamburger was displayed on the July 22 nationwide TV broadcast of Kraft Playhouse. Kraft's commercial featured "Hi-Hat Burgers made with either beef or lamb."

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An aid in preventing the spread of diseases during vaccination.
Be Safe.

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A potent, deep penetrating bactericide, and fungicide in a water-propylene glycol base.

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O-V Screw Worm Killer

Kills deep worms fast

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4-oz..... **.75** 1 qt... **2.75** 1 gal. **7.20**

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HERE'S A THOUGHT-PROVOKING
ARTICLE FOR THE SHEEP BREEDER . . .

Is the Transplantation Of Ova Practical?

By E. S. E. HAFEZ

Department of Animal Science
State College of Washington

IN OUR meat producing animals, as early maturity is increased and the age of slaughter reduced, high fertility becomes more important in order to reduce the overhead charges on the cost of the dam's keep. This is particularly evident in the cost of the lamb of a pure breed at birth.

It is well recognized that genetic characteristics determine the quality and economic efficiency of sheep. Artificial insemination has offered a means for the widespread distribution of desirable ram genes via the sperm. Genetic progress is much faster in small animals (rabbits) because the intervals between generations is much shorter and the litter size is larger. Genetic selection in small animals is very effective. Similar genetic selec-

tion through high-quality females has, however, been limited since a ewe will produce one to two lambs per year, and the average number of offspring per ewe is about 10 in a lifetime. A marked increase in the production of offspring from performance-tested ewes might be effected by superovulation, with transfer of the ova produced to less desirable host-ewes for development of the embryos.

Historical Review

Sixty years ago the brilliant English physiologist Walter Heape transferred fertilized eggs from one female rabbit into (the fallopian tube) another female rabbit and the second animal produced offspring from these eggs. Twenty years ago the genius

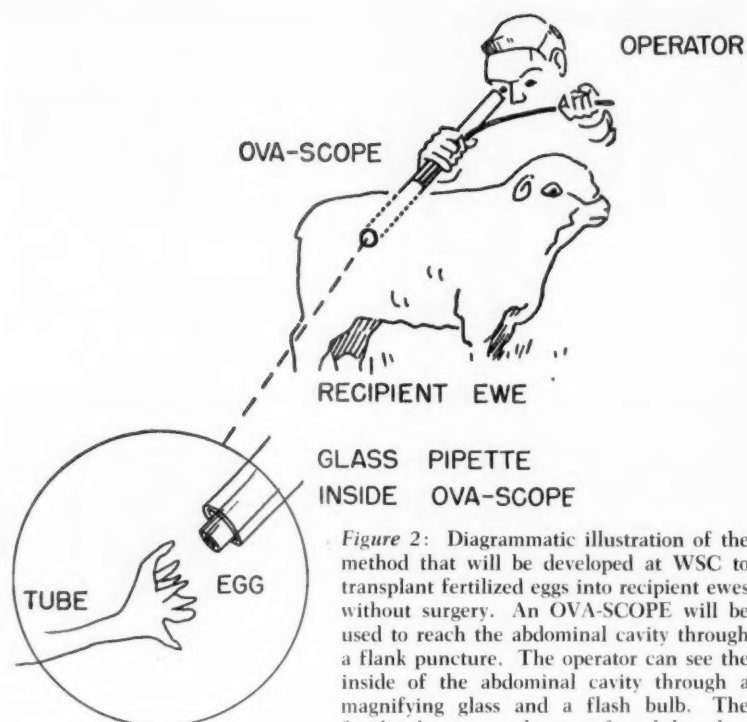


Figure 2: Diagrammatic illustration of the method that will be developed at WSC to transplant fertilized eggs into recipient ewes without surgery. An OVA-SCOPE will be used to reach the abdominal cavity through a flank puncture. The operator can see the inside of the abdominal cavity through a magnifying glass and a flash bulb. The fertilized egg can be transferred by glass pipette introduced in the OVA-SCOPE. (Hafez, unpublished)

American physiologist, Gregory Pincus, took up the technique and used it not only to transplant eggs from rabbit to rabbit, but also to plant eggs from an experimental culture into a host female.

The successful transplantation of sheep's eggs by surgical means has been reported in different parts of the world (Hunter, et al., 1954; West, 1954, and others). This, of course, is not practical on the farm. We still need a nonsurgical method to transplant these eggs. In view of the rapid progress and recent advances in fundamental sciences, ova transplantation with non-surgical means may one day be practical. The practical application of ova transplantation is feasible in view of the following facts:

1. Sheep eggs can be obtained from the ewe outside her breeding season.
2. Many eggs can be obtained from one ewe.
3. The ewe may be brought into heat at will.

1. Sheep eggs out of season:

Different breeds of sheep vary in the length of their breeding season. Some breeds have a short breeding season (4 months), some have a long breeding season (6 months), while other breeds may breed all the year around. It is possible to get the ewes to breed out of their normal season by hormonal treatment (Cole, et al., 1945, and others) or by artificial light (Hafez, 1951, and others). Thus, it is possible to obtain fertilized eggs any time of the year.

2. Many eggs from one ewe:

By using the anterior pituitary hormones* to increase the number of eggs shed in conjunction with the method of fertilized egg transplantation, one should be able to do for the ewe what artificial insemination has done for the ram. The ram produces

millions of sperm a day. A large number of ewes can be inseminated from one ejaculation, up to 2,600 ewes having been impregnated from one ram in a season in the U. S. S. R. (Hammond, 1955a). A ewe lamb begins life with a few thousand dormant eggs in her two ovaries. The injection of the pituitary hormones* should make it possible to obtain many of these eggs for transplantation into ewes of less genetic worth. It is possible to obtain 50 to 60 eggs from the ewe at each heat period. The ewe will come in heat two to four days later, usually the third day; she will then be inseminated or mated to a proved sire of high genetic makeup. The potential fertility of eggs obtained from ewes treated with hormones is high (Murphee, et al., 1944).

Fertilized eggs can be obtained from the ewe before she reaches her sexual maturity. Up to twenty eggs were obtained from ewe lambs of 12 to 16 weeks of age (Mansour, 1959).

3. Ewes brought into heat at will:

There are several methods for the alternation of the estrous cycle in sheep by the use of different hormonal preparations (Casida, et al., 1945; Dutt & Casida, 1948; O'Mary, et al., 1950; and Hunter, 1954). This synchronization of heat periods is important for practical application of fertilized eggs.

Advantage of Ova Transplantation

1. Rapid genetic improvement:

The rate of progress in genetic improvement of sheep would be increased. Progress could be 1.5 to 2.0 times that in which females are selected on the basis of their own performance and males on the basis of full-sister performance.

2. Breeding of some infertile ewes:

Valuable ewes which produce normal eggs, but do not conceive, owing to some endocrinological or anatomic

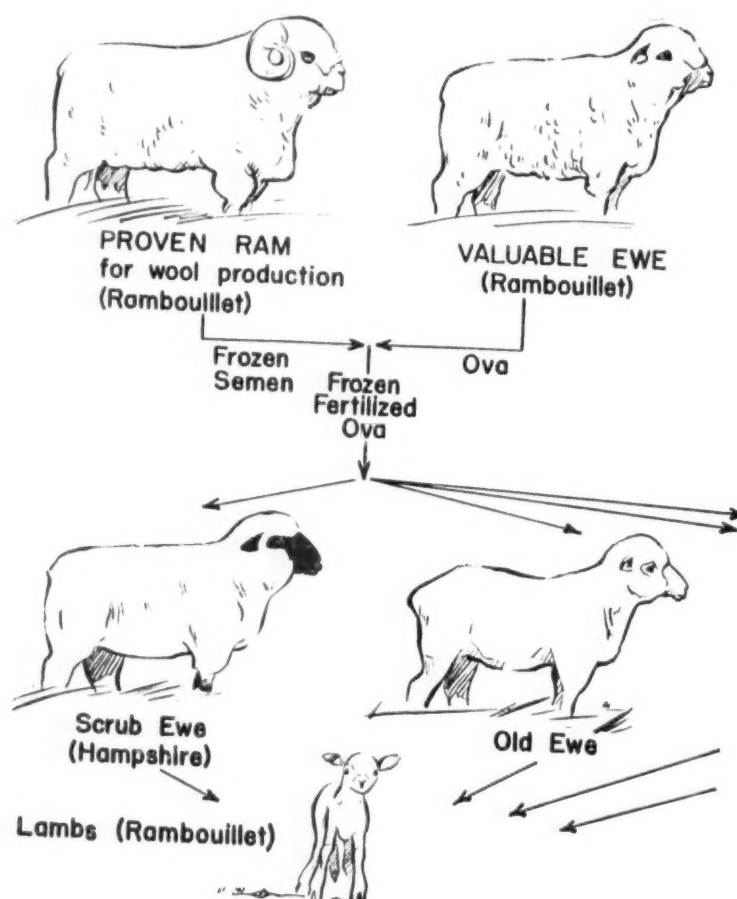


Figure 1: The ova transplantation technique has tremendous potential for the improvement of sheep. The fertilized ova can be obtained from valuable ewes, and inseminated by frozen semen from valuable sire progeny-tested for carcass quality. These ova can be frozen until required to be transplanted into scrub ewes or aged low-producing ewes. It is hoped that, in the near future, the packing companies will be able to have ova transplantation centers to use the scrub ewes as foster mothers prior to slaughter.

* The pituitary is a small gland located underneath the brain and the glands are collected in the packing houses for this purpose.

defect, could be used as donors, but only if the defect were not hereditary.

3. More effective selection:

The slow turnover of sheep, in rate of reproduction and generations retards selection effectiveness.

If the generation intervals is to be reduced it would entail a precocious puberty induced by hormones and the transference of the resultant eggs into mature synchronized hosts.

4. Progeny testing of ewes:

The usual methods of testing the genetic value of an animal is to test the performance of his progeny. This method—progeny-testing—is applied only for rams because several progeny are produced by one sire. The genetic improvement can be doubled up if the dam is progeny-tested. Progeny-testing of ewes can be made if several eggs are obtained from each ewe (donor) and transplanted in several foster mothers (recipients).

5. Development of inbred lines:

Inbreeding is a tool to be used primarily for building of desirable genotypes. The development of inbred lines in sheep would be facilitated by ova transplantation. Consequently, the inheritance or "blood" of outstanding ewes is concentrated.

6. Two crops of lambs a year:

It would be a great advantage to be able to obtain two crops of lambs a year in fat lamb producing flocks. This not only reduces overhead costs on the keep of the ewe, but also it would prevent ewes, whose lambs are weaned at an early age, from getting too fat, for this lowers fertility at the next breeding season, and also renders them more liable to pre-pregnancy toxemia in the next pregnancy.

7. Mutton and wool improvement:

It should become possible to obtain purebred wool breeds (Rambouillet) from purebred mutton breed (Hampshire). The genetic progress in wool production is made at the same time with genetic improvement for meat type animals. It is well recognized that some mutton breeds are superior in carcass qualities, while other breeds are superior in nursing qualities (including lactations). If we transplant fertilized eggs from breeds of good carcass into breeds of high milk yield, we get lambs of good carcass quality and the lambs will get a good supply of their mother's milk. Fat lambs and baby lambs may be marketed at an early age.

Science With No Frontier

1. Ova transplantation centers:

In 1900 artificial breeding was another dream. In 1950, the use of frozen semen was a dream. Now every state in the country uses artificial insemination and freezes semen. In a similar fashion ova transplantation may be practical in the near future.

2. Egg export industry:

Fertilized eggs have been flown across the Atlantic and have produced young when incubated in recipients. One could transport thousands of fertilized eggs in small thermos flasks at small cost. This leads to the possibility of exporting our pedigree stock by the same means, thus reducing the present high transport cost. The exchange of animals while in their embryonic stage may overcome the hazards of spread of certain diseases.

Attempts have recently been made with fertilized sheep eggs to see whether they would live in the rabbit, at any rate for a time sufficient to send them by air to, say, South America. Recently at the ARC Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry at Cambridge, England, it has been found that if fertilized sheep eggs are put into the tubes of rabbits at the two-cell stage, they will continue to develop—at any rate to the eight-day stage. If they are then taken out and put back into a ewe they will continue their development (Hammand, 1955b). How far they go in (Continued on page 22)

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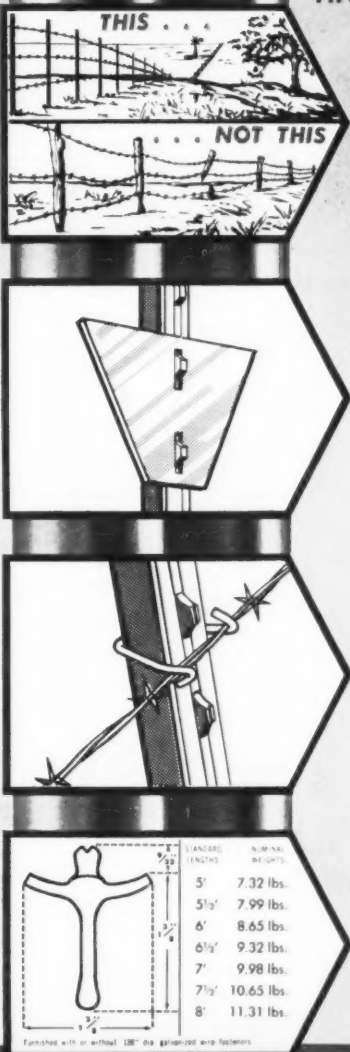
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LENGTH (FEET)	WEIGHT (LBS.)
5'	7.32 lbs.
5 1/2'	7.99 lbs.
6'	8.65 lbs.
6 1/2'	9.32 lbs.
7'	9.98 lbs.
7 1/2'	10.65 lbs.
8'	11.31 lbs.

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AERMOTOR

"WATER WHERE YOU WANT IT"

Transplantation

(Continued from page 21)

development is not yet known, but this does seem to open up possibilities for the future.

3. Frozen eggs and frozen ovaries:

Fertilized eggs can be kept alive outside the body for four days by keeping them in blood serum at temperature above those used in artificial insemination. The British scientists were able to freeze mammalian eggs and ovary quite successfully. In the future, it will be possible to keep sheep fertilized eggs in frozen conditions. At thawing, the fertilized sheep eggs can be transplanted into recipient ewes (cull or scrub). It has also been possible to freeze the ovaries by ultra deep freezing. At thawing, the ovaries of good genetic material can be graft-

ed in scrub ewes with no ovaries or with unfunctioning ovaries. These techniques of freezing and ultra freezing of tissues (other than semen) are still in the experimental stages, but soon they will be applied to farm animals.

Further Research at W. S. C.

Egg transplantation has been done successfully in rabbits, sheep, cattle and swine, but it requires an operation to put the eggs in. This, of course, is not practical on the farm, and some simple method has yet to be devised. Trials will be made in this department using an OVA-SCOPE (Figure 2) and the eggs will be put in at four to five days after heat when they normally would be coming down from the tube to the uterus. If this could be done without any surgery it would be possible to obtain two generations a year in sheep, and for a ewe to become a grandmother by the time she becomes a mother by natural means.

Blanco County Fair Holds Good Sheep and Goat Show

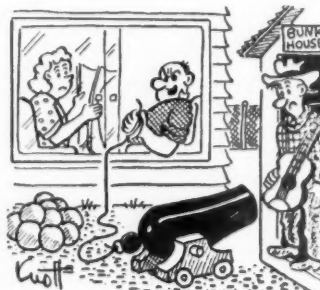
THE FRED W. SHIELD ranch at Austin showed the grand and reserve champion B-type Angora bucks and the reserve champion B-type doe in the recent Blanco County Fair at Johnson City. The Shield ranch also had the grand and reserve champion C-type bucks and the grand champion C-type doe. John A. Dittmar, Fredericksburg, showed the B-type reserve

champion doe and the reserve champion C-type doe.

A. C. Lindeman, Blanco, exhibited the grand champion ram in the Delaine-Merino class, and Francis Kott, Fredericksburg, the reserve champion. A. C. Lindeman also showed the grand champion ewe, while Lindeman Brothers, Blanco, showed the reserve champion.

Walter Stelzig, Schulenburg, had the grand and reserve champion ewes in the Southdown division and the grand champion ram. Harry Lynn Forbes, Blanco, showed the reserve champion Southdown ram.

In the Rambouillet division, Norman Wunderlich, Twin Sisters, took all first place honors.



"I think I've discouraged the hired man from playing his guitar."

Ivan B. Smart and I. B. Dismukes have sold the Edwards County ranch which they have owned about two years and which was formerly the J. L. Johnson ranch. The 2,943.7-acre ranch nine miles south of Rosksprings was sold to Walter Merritt and Van Ivy of Real County.

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DOE KILL

Over-population of the range by deer has led to open season on does in some areas. This attractive miss proudly displays a nice kill, perhaps a barren doe, yet one which contributed to the grazing burden.

ONE OF the many side attractions of the ranching business lies in the wildlife that occurs on the land. In earlier times shooting a deer was both a fascinating sport and a necessary means of supplementing the food supply. As our society grew, legal restrictions were placed on hunting activities. The courts ruled that wild game was the property of the people of the state and not of the landowner. Increased protection, including intensified predator control, and, more important, a gradual but striking change in vegetation from open park-like prairies to brush and woodland types resulted in many more deer than were present when pioneer ranchmen first settled in Texas. With increased human populations more and more people approached the rancher for a place to hunt.

Hunting — A Problem of The Ranchman

These developments have resulted in a three-horned dilemma for many a ranchman. First, his exclusive enjoyment of the natural bounties of his land has been infringed upon. Second, the growth of deer herds has resulted in forage competition with livestock and, therefore, with his livelihood. Third, the public is putting increasing pressure on his privacy. In a large part of the major sheep and goat raising area of Texas these facts have created a significant management problem because the best sheep and goat range is often also the best deer range.

Deer — An Important Economic Factor

Unfortunately, game management practices on the ranch have lagged far

By J. G. TEER and
O. C. WALLMO

PHOTOS COURTESY —
TEXAS GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

IT'S A MUST ON THE DEER RANGE . . .

FOR LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE, TOO . . .

Deer Management on The Ranch

behind the other phases of range and livestock management. This has occurred primarily because it was assumed that game did not enter significantly into the economics of ranching. However, research has shown that deer are an important economic factor whether or not the potential income from hunting is realized.

Deer Don't Wander — They Stay Put

Let's consider the lines of evidence that support deer management on the ranch. The first reason why many ranchers have not considered deer in their ranch management plans is that they believe deer are on their ranches today and on their neighbors' tomorrow, or perhaps even in different counties from one season to the next. Certainly there can be no incentive to manage a ranch deer herd if deer do move widely and the ranchers that produce and protect deer do not realize a return for their efforts.

That deer are wandering or migratory animals is a mistaken idea, however. In the Edwards Plateau, at least, trapping and ear-tagging studies have shown that deer do not wander or migrate at all, but have a very restricted home range that would fall well within the confines of the average size ranch in west-central and west Texas. A total of 241 white-tailed deer were trapped and tagged by technicians of the Game and Fish Commission in Mason, Llano, and Gillespie Counties from 1954 through 1957. Returns were obtained from 102 or 42 percent of the tagged deer. These included deer that were recaptured one or more times in traps, found dead in the pastures, and killed by hunters from one to four years later. Average distances that the deer moved from the time they were trapped to the time of tag return are given for the various sex and age groups in table I.

The salient features of these data are that the average ranch has its own resident deer herd, and the size and welfare of that herd is a product of the land and of land use on that ranch.

Livestock — Deer and the Stocking Rate

The second important question that

TABLE I
Class of Deer

	Number of Returns	Average Distance Moved (Yards)	Number Moving Over ½ Mile
Adult Bucks	15	677	3
Adult Does	81	525	7
Yearling Bucks	20	80	0
Yearling Does	2	0	0
Fawn Bucks	19	124	0
Fawn Does	10	30	0

ranchers face is the relationship between land use (type of livestock and stocking rate in our area) and deer. At the Ranch Experiment Station near Sonora, Range Specialist Leo Merrill has conducted long-term studies involving cattle, sheep and goats in experimental pastures under several combinations and rates of stocking. After several years he discovered that the deer numbers varied with the rate and kind of stocking (see *Sheep and Goat Raiser* for December, 1957). Briefly, where stocking was light, regardless of the kinds of livestock, deer numbers were highest, and where stocking was heavy, deer numbers were much less. Further, there were more deer in cattle pastures than there were in sheep or goat pastures.

This indicates that, in the absence of deliberate control by hunting, you are likely to have just as many deer as the range will carry along with the kind of stocking that you practice. What does that signify in terms of ranch management?

Deer Must Be Considered

The answer is really very simple. Deer have forage requirements just as do domestic livestock, and they must be considered in the overall stocking program to use available forage efficiently and to maintain good range conditions.

Rating Deer on Animal Unit Basis

After digesting all of the available information on the subject, a committee of Experiment Station, Game and Fish Commission, Soil Conserva-

tion Service, Extension Service and vocational agriculture technicians found that deer could be rated on an animal unit basis as livestock are. Using the old standard of one animal unit for a cow or steer as a base, they calculated that it took five mature sheep, six mature goats, or six mature deer to constitute an animal unit equivalent (see *Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin MP-221*, 1957).

What Deer Eat

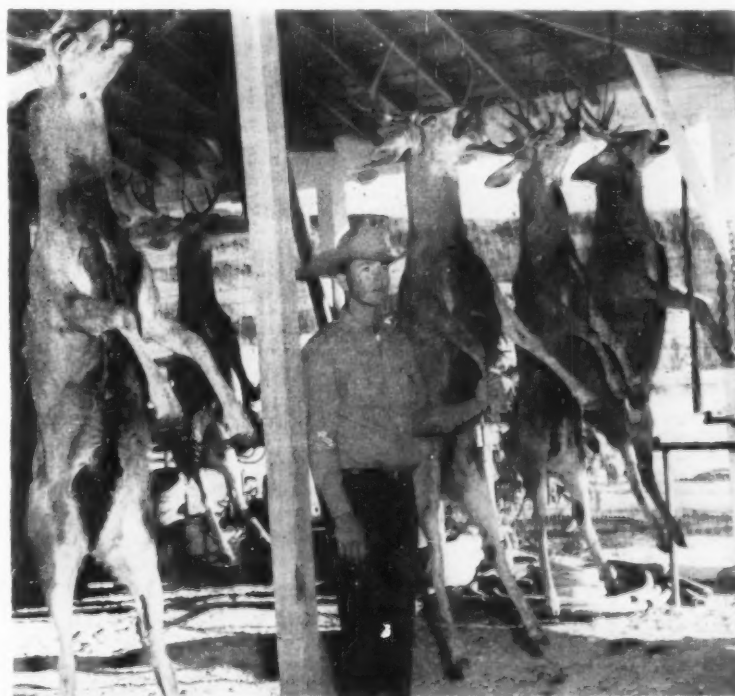
Other studies have revealed that deer feed largely on brush and weeds. When weeds are scarce and deer have to depend on brush for survival, they are in direct competition with goats. But when weeds are available there is likely to be severe competition between deer and sheep. Competition between deer and cattle, which consume more grass, is ordinarily not important.

Economic Significance

Now let us consider the economic significance of these facts. Throughout the Edwards Plateau, deer populations run from about 30 to 150 deer to the section. Assuming an average of 50, on a four-section ranch that is equivalent to running 200 additional goats. Remember, too, that the deer are eating the forage of 200 goats.

In the Trans-Pecos region, population levels are generally lower. Nevertheless, even in the soto-lechuguilla country of the Big Bend area, game biologists are finding deer populations of about 10 to 20 deer per section.

(Continued on page 24)



A GOOD KILL

Fat deer need adequate range as do the livestock running with them. A proper balance insures enough grazing for all.

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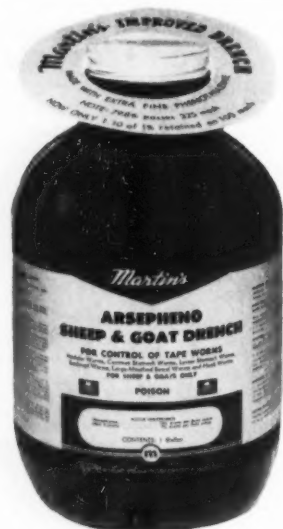
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76 YEARS

Deer Management

(Continued from page 23)

Using 15 as an average, we would have nearly 500 deer on a 20,000-acre ranch. In the higher country on big ranches, the deer population estimates often run into thousands. That's a lot of livestock to be running without management. Any way you look at it, if you intend to run an efficient business you must consider deer in your ranch program.

Objectives in Deer Management

You must first decide among three primary objectives in deer management — (1) you do not want deer at all, (2) you have too few deer and wish to encourage herd increase, or (3) you have too many deer and wish to cut down and stabilize your herd at a level commensurate with your stocking rate with livestock and your range improvement program.

Deer Eradication

Let's consider the first objective. If you wish to eradicate deer, you might fence the ranch against deer and employ intensive hunting to kill those inside your fence. Or you might wish to trap and move them out of your pastures. We needn't go into the economics of building 10 or 20 miles of eight-foot fence, or trapping a herd that might run into hundreds of animals. Suffice it to say that in either case the cost would be staggering.

Cheap and effective control of deer herds can sometimes be accomplished with predators, but the necessary number of coyotes, bobcats, and perhaps mountain lions would hardly be conducive to successful sheep or goat raising.

Allowing natural increase to control itself is feasible, but not practical, since herd build-up and inevitable die-offs from starvation always result in a drain on your basic resource, range forage. In short, the first objective is usually an impractical one.

Increasing Deer Population

We have already touched on the second objective — increasing herd numbers. Proper range management

and livestock husbandry are the most effective means of encouraging deer numbers and welfare. Where ranchers zealously manage their ranges with the long-term view toward producing sustained high yields of quality forage species, deer herds profit along with domestic livestock. On ranches where use of forage is made by several classes of livestock and deer, management should be directed toward a variety of herbaceous and woody plants which present several seasonal food sources.

Artificial stocking of deer on inadequate or overgrazed range will not result in herd build-up. If the range is not now deer range, additional deer will not make it deer range. If the range has been abused, then stocking more deer is simply like pouring water into an already full bottle—the addition spills over and is lost.

Maintenance of Stable Population

The third objective is the control of overpopulations of deer or the maintenance of a stable population. It has been proved time and time again in Texas and at least 15 other of the big deer states that uncontrolled deer herds eventually outstrip their food supply. Uncontrolled herds are then reduced by starvation or perhaps by parasites and diseases which are secondary effects of malnutrition in most cases. The loss of deer is not as important as is the damage done to ranges where such herds occur.

Hunting Answer to Effective Control

Deer herds can be controlled effectively and profitably only by hunting. In getting down to the mechanics of proper harvest several problems appear. What is proper harvest? As a rule of thumb it has often been said that annual removal of 20 percent of the herd is a good, reasonable average, but in practice the harvest should be tailored to the need. The fawn crop varies from year to year even more erratically than a kid or lamb crop. For example, in the four main deer counties of the Edwards Plateau, the fawn crop surviving at weaning age was 97 per 100 does in 1953, 45 per 100 does in 1954, 25 in 1955, 54 in 1956, 23 in 1957, and 108 per 100 does in 1958. With these varying increases in the herd each



Poor deer management can result in starving deer and serious range competition.

year, it is not difficult to see that harvest rates must vary with them.

Harvesting Problems

It is obvious that harvesting bucks alone is not always a satisfactory procedure. It would be impossible to manage a sheep or goat flock in that manner, and it is just as impractical a way to manage a deer herd. As a simple explanation, let's make up an example in which we start out with 30 bucks and 60 does. For this example we'll leave out fawns and yearlings at first. Suppose you allow hunters to take 10 of the bucks the first fall. If the does had only a 50 percent fawn crop, producing only 30 fawns, approximately half that number, or 15 males, will be added to the herd by the next year. In the second year 10 more bucks are killed, reducing the total of adult bucks to 10. But those 15 male fawns become adults, and we have, theoretically, 25 bucks in the third year, plus 75 does and 68 fawns and yearlings. Based on the premise of a 50 percent fawn crop, and assuming that none of the adult deer die except the 10 bucks each hunting season, a population growth table can be made.

Table II shows the herd growing at a fantastic rate, but we realize that it does this in reality only when conditions are exceptionally favorable. However, during these good years, particularly if screw worms are not bad, it is likely to do just that.

The lesson in such calculations is that it is usually necessary to kill antlerless deer as well as bucks in order to control population increase and maintain a healthy herd. Again, how many does and bucks you should kill depends upon your objectives.

Estimating Herd Size

In order to set harvest quotas for your ranch you must first learn how many deer you have and what the herd consists of in terms of bucks, does, yearlings and fawns. The most efficient means the Game and Fish Commission has found of estimating herd size is by establishing deer counting cruise lines. These counts are made afoot along previously selected lines that cross or sample each type of terrain and vegetation on the ranch.

Here is how you might do it: Take a notebook with you and along each pasture road stop every one-tenth mile on your speedometer and estimate in yards how far you could see a deer on each side of the road. Add these two distances together at each stop and write the figure down. Then add up all of those figures and divide by the number of stops to get the average width of the visibility strip. This, multiplied by the length of the road in yards (there are 176 yards in a tenth of a mile) gives you an estimate of the area that is visible from the

(Continued on page 28)

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Year	Adults		Yearlings		Fawns		Total Herd
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	20	60			15	15	110
2	10	60	15	15	15	15	130
3	15	75	15	15	19	19	158
4	20	90	19	19	22	22	192
5	29	109	22	22	27	27	236
6	41	131	27	27	32	32	290
7	58	158	32	32	39	39	358
8	80	190	39	39	47	47	442
9	109	229	47	47	57	57	546
10	146	276	57	57	69	69	674



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494 twin lambs that had been started on a commercial creep feed prior to the feeding test were divided into two equal groups.

Each group received a pelleted feed containing wheat, oats, barley, minerals and molasses. Hay was fed separately.

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Have You Received One of These Leaflets?

ATTENTION SHEEP PRODUCERS



WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE SEPTEMBER REFERENDUM ON COMPULSORY CHECK-OFF FROM PAYMENTS DUE WOOL PRODUCERS?

KNOW THE FACTS THEN VOTE

Prepared by The American Farm Bureau Federation and distributed in cooperation with member State Farm Bureau organizations August 1958

for such a check-off in the referendum at that time (The great majority did not vote at all.)"

On page 2 of the Farm Bureau leaflet, there is this implication that the 1955 Wool referendum did not express the real opinion of the sheep industry and therefore the program is not valid. Yet, late in 1958 a referendum was conducted among commercial corn producers concerning acreage allotments. The AFBF's official news letter of January 5, 1959, referred to this referendum as reflecting "the will of the farmers." In the corn referendum, 14.8% of the total eligible voters spoke their judgment while in the wool referendum 23.4% of the total eligible voters cast their ballots. If 14.8% represents "the will" of the corn producers, certainly 23.4% of the sheep producers must represent a mandate.

In this same vein, the Farm Bureau in its leaflet on page 6 states.

"Growers cannot endorse compulsory check-offs for wool or any other commodity and be consistent and affective in their opposition to compulsory programs for others."

Again, it should be pointed out that the principle employed in the Wool Referendum is precisely the same as that of the Corn Referendum. In fact, it is precisely the same principle as that upon which our democratic form of government is based. The wheat referendums, potato marketing agreements, school bond elections and many other phases of our modern society operate from this very same principle.

On page 3 of the AFBF leaflet it is stated that, including the 1958 estimate, more than 12 million dollars will have been deducted from growers' wool payments. The leaflet goes on to comment: "Note the vast sums that are being checked off from payments due producers."

It should first be noted that the AFBF estimate of the 1958 deduction is approximately one-half million dollars too high. The "vast" sum available for both lamb and wool advertising and promotion seems much smaller when we consider that two synthetic manufacturers spent more in 1958 alone for fiber advertising than all deductions under the wool program to date. Until the sheepman's promotion and advertising program began, the sheep industry had been sitting back permitting synthetic manufacturers to advertise wool out of business. Now we are fighting for our share of the American market — the

only market sheep growers in the United States have.

On pages 2 and 3 of the leaflet the AFBF states: "Wool consumption went down. Wool prices went down. Use of competitive synthetic fibers went up." It also reports a decline of 31.6% in wool price and 19.4% in wool consumption from 1954 to 1958. It states further: "consumption of wool, down 1/5; competitive synthetics up 2/3."

To tell the entire story it should be pointed out that during the first third of 1959 wool consumption has increased 39.5% over the same period of 1958. The average farm price of wool has increased 27.4% in the last six months. Much of the price and consumption picture of recent years

came in the face of a virtual embargo on cotton imports.

The AFBF states: "Lamb consumption went down more than beef consumption. Beef prices went up more than lamb prices." They point out that the per capita consumption of lamb has decreased almost 11% between 1954 and 1958 while poultry consumption was increasing 20.6%.

It should be stated as obvious that when human population increases at a faster rate than sheep population, there is bound to be a decrease in per capita consumption. The leaflet ignores the fact that between January 1, 1955, before the promotion program started, and January 1, 1959, sheep population increased 1,227,000 head, in spite of a devastating drought

The Sheep Industry Presents Farm Bureau Destructive, Misleading

By H. M. PHILLIPS

SUDDENLY, viciously and without warning the American Farm Bureau's President Shuman and his coterie of directors decided recently to go all-out in opposition to the self-help program carried on by the sheep growers' American Sheep Producers Council, and financed by the sheep growers' own money. This is not a grass-roots-originated attack but one inspired by the top echelons of the American Farm Bureau Federation. All state and county organizations were ordered by the national headquarters to spare nothing in the attempt to destroy the sheep growers' program.

Inconsistent, slanted and absolutely dishonest statements have been made by the American Farm Bureau against the sheep growers' self-help program. It is astonishing and almost incomprehensible that an organization with the size, prestige and record for service would stoop to such levels that place the top brass of this organization on a par with those of the most dictatorial and irresponsible Hoffa-type labor organizations. The good name of the American Farm Bureau

Federation deserves better treatment.

The national headquarters of the federation has spewed countless booklets entitled: "Attention Sheep Producers" into the hands of paid workers and others accepting national orders without question. This propaganda booklet is being shoved in the hands of producers of sheep without regard for cost or hours involved. Most sheepmen resent this brazen attempt of this patronizing type of farm organization to take over the prerogatives of the sheep grower, direct his thoughts and activities, and instruct him as to what is best for him and his industry.

The move, abrupt and vindictive, has admittedly caught the industry off guard and at a serious disadvantage. Lacking the tremendous funds of the American Farm Bureau Federation, its setup of nationwide, state, county and community organizations, it will not be possible for the sheep industry to counteract all of the propaganda and misinformation so widely disseminated by the Farm Bureau. Paid employees of the Farm Bureau, traveling from grower to grower, making contact on the ranch and in meeting places obviously can contact more

THE ABOVE leaflet is being widely distributed by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The AFBF leaflet gives an incomplete account of the self-help program of promotion and advertising which is financed and directed by members of the sheep industry. This program, as you know, will be the subject of a national referendum to be conducted during September among sheep owners to determine whether or not they want to continue their own self-help program, the only successful and united program the sheep industry has ever had.

These pages clarify briefly some of the statements in the Farm Bureau leaflet, statements which do not give the complete picture and therefore cannot in all honesty go unanswered. In other words, it is better to give all the information to sheep producers and let each individual decide whether or not he wants to continue this program to his own best interests and the interests of his own industry.

The information here clears up statements which could easily be misunderstood if the whole picture is not brought into focus.

In its explanatory statement the Farm Bureau refers to the agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the American Sheep Producers Council, and states:

"Such an agreement was entered into in 1955 even though only about 15% of the growers voted

has been the direct result of a world-wide textile depression. We cannot hope throughout industry-wide effort to completely offset a world-wide price condition. We can and have through our program helped to minimize the impact of this situation. We can and have made both the American consumer and manufacturer "wool conscious." Without this effort we could lose our market completely.

It must be remembered also that the tariff protection afforded wool has become less effective every year. Wool has not been the only fiber that has been displaced by synthetics. Not long ago cotton held 33% of the total apparel fiber market. Now cotton holds less than 26% and this reduction

in much of the West which was worse than that of the 30's. Comparison of lamb consumption with the present critical plight of the surplus-producing poultry industry is a manifestly unfair way to analyze the picture. Furthermore, all of the lamb produced is eaten . . . there is no surplus production problem with lamb.

In its comparisons with livestock prices the AFBF points out that between 1954 and 1958 lamb prices increased only 9.9%, from \$19.10 to \$21.00, while beef cattle were increasing 36.9% from \$16.00 to \$21.90.

It is always easy to pick isolated figures to illustrate a story. For ex-

Prepared by the —

National Wool Growers Association and
The National Lamb Feeders Association

ample, between 1945 and 1950 lamb prices increased from \$14.90 to \$27.54 while beef increased from \$14.50 to \$23.30. In other words, one must look at long term trends, not isolated instances, if he wishes to understand the whole picture. The sheep industry has long been searching for stability in the market place and has come far closer to achieving that stability than either beef or hogs which have suffered severe "feast or famine" extremes.

♦ ♦ ♦
"Slaughter of sheep and lambs decreased sharply." The Farm Bureau points out that between '54 and '58 sheep and lamb slaughter has dropped 11% while beef cattle slaughter has increased 5.8%.

This Farm Bureau "Fact" that sheep and lamb slaughter decreased,

collected under the National Wool Act are used for only one purpose, to broaden the distribution of and increase the demand for the products that bring the sheep owner income . . . lamb and wool. It is a program developed by the sheep industry for the sheep industry and endorsed by Congress and the administration. Through this program the sheepman endeavors to create a healthier atmosphere in his industry for the future. This program undertakes to do exactly what a marketing agreement tries to do—improve the economic position of the members of the industry.

♦ ♦ ♦
"The question of whether lamb and wool should be promoted is not at issue but rather how such payments should be financed and conducted."

Facts in Reply to American Farm Attack on Self-Help Program

people than can the loosely knit sheep grower organization. This is a factor counted on by the Farm Bureau to overwhelm the growers. The growers, to a large degree, recognize this fact. Even some Texas Farm Bureau county directors were amazed that their national organization would adopt such unsportsman-like tactics and use obviously and admittedly slanted and oftentimes dishonest propaganda to turn the sheep grower against the most valuable self-help program he has ever had.

For instance, Mr. Horace Boyle of Roston, Lamar County, declared, as he resigned from the directorship of his county Farm Bureau organization: "This is unfair. None of you directors, none of the officials of the State Farm Bureau are sheepmen. You and they have no right to be dictating to the sheep industry. I am the only director in this county organization owning sheep. Yet you are directing me to vote against my own interests. I am resigning as director of Lamar County Farm Bureau and I do not want anything more to do with this organization as long as it follows such practices."

In the short time available the

sheep industry of this country is trying to get over to the wool growers the complete truth of the point raised in the "Attention Sheep Producers" bulletin issued by the Farm Bureau big-wigs. You will find accurate statements in answer to these points here and we urge every grower of sheep to consider carefully these statements. It is the grower of sheep who will vote for the continuance of this self-help program. It is not the cotton farmer, the corn and wheat producer or the authority-mad moguls in high office of the national farm organization who will vote. *They are only telling you how you should vote.*

Under these circumstances and in the light of these facts, every sheepman should resent the brazen efforts of the Farm Bureau to dictate to him. The Farm Bureau offers nothing to replace the present program which is working. It offers only destructive and vicious half-truths and outright false reasons for voting against the self-help program. We believe the sheepmen should stand together as never before—united for the continuance of the self-help program under section 708 of the Wool Act. That means vote "Yes."

is the best proof of the sharply increased interest on the part of sheep producers. Substantially larger numbers of ewe lambs are remaining on farms instead of going to slaughter as farmers build up their flocks—an intended goal of the National Wool Act. The USDA recently announced that the 1959 lamb crop was 2% larger than 1958 and 10% above the average, brought about largely by increased breeding flocks. It is the largest lamb crop since 1947.

♦ ♦ ♦
"Such a program opens the door for labor and other outside groups to force unsound programs on agriculture."

Advertising and promotion funds

This AFBF statement leaves the sheep industry at a complete loss as to exactly "how" any alternate program should and could be financed. The effect of this statement would be simply to take away the program the sheepman now has in practical operation and replace it with exactly nothing.

♦ ♦ ♦
"Lamb, which is in limited supply (4 lbs. per capita) and not generally available, does not lend itself to a mass advertising campaign."

The promotion of lamb is not on a blanket nationwide basis, and will not be until supplies warrant it. Remember, that it is an objective of the program to increase sheep production to

make our country more sufficient in meeting our needs for wool as a vital factor in national defense as pointed out by the Congress in passing the National Wool Act. If we aim toward increased production, it is absolutely necessary to establish a foundation of consumer acceptance on lamb in major centers of population where lamb supplies are available. Furthermore, it has been conclusively shown that advertising of one type of meat increases the sales of all red meats.

♦ ♦ ♦
"Moreover, direct advertising of lamb, using producers' funds, conflicts with the well established educational program of the National Livestock and Meat Board."

The conflict suggested by AFBF has never been experienced nor expressed by either the National Livestock and Meat Board or the American Sheep Producers Council which handles the sheepman's promotion program. The two organizations have worked in harmony and without any conflict of interests. In fact, both organizations have assisted each other wherever possible. It should be made quite clear that sheep owners have supported Meat Board activities since its inception and numerous times in the past have raised additional funds for the Meat Board in order to supplement its critically short lamb funds. Sheepmen continue to support the Meat Board and have given no indication that they wish to curtail its activities.

♦ ♦ ♦
"The Board receives millions of dollars of promotional assistance from all news and broadcasting media without buying paid advertising."

The Consumer Service Department of the ASPC has an outstanding record in terms of free lamb publicity. For example, in a three-month period in 1958, publicity release specials covered a contact group totaling more than 315 million persons. This is the equivalent of reaching every adult in the U. S. almost three times—an average of once a month. Added to this is the many millions of dollars in free editorial space received by the council for both lamb and wool because it does advertise. Furthermore, it has been shown that advertising of one meat generates increased sales of all meats.

There is a further question that the Farm Bureau has not answered in their suggestion that the sheepmen "leave it to the Board" . . . *who would promote wool?* It is doubtful that the Meat Board would care to enter this non-food field.

♦ ♦ ♦
"Advertising campaigns for wool paid for by U. S. producers are promoting foreign, as well as domestic wool."

This is a misleading statement. The International Wool Secretariat, which represents the wool producing countries in the British Dominion, has formed the Wool Bureau in a joint effort to promote wool with American growers. The IWS puts many more dollars into the advertising campaign conducted in the United States than the comparative volume of wool sold here would warrant. In addition, the

sheep producers' program, in cooperation with the wool trade and manufacturers, constantly seeks to promote "American-made" wool fabrics. Since many foreign and domestic wools are blended in the manufacturing process, it would be literally impossible to point to a garment and say it is made of American wool or foreign wool.

♦ ♦ ♦
"The Farm Bureau believes that a comprehensive program of research and education, together with sound promotion financed by voluntary contributions, affords greater promise of improving income to sheepmen and at much less cost. Such a program will improve the efficiency of production, marketing and processing, and increase consumption of both lamb and wool and avoid the danger of the compulsory check-off device generally displacing voluntary action by farmers and ranchers."

American sheepmen believed for years exactly what the AFBF here states. They have tried, since World War I days, to develop a program "financed by voluntary contributions."

We know of no case on record where the voluntary approach has worked economically, efficiently or effectively. The sheep industry also believes in research, but is prohibited from spending Wool Act promotion funds in this field. At the request of the Administration, research was eliminated from the Wool Act because of the fear that it might overlap or duplicate USDA research. This statement by the Farm Bureau contains many fine-sounding words but at no time within the last four years has the AFBF ever offered a sound solution of its own.

The sheep industry has often solicited the cooperation and membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation so that it would be fully acquainted with the ASPC program, and at the same time be able to offer suggestions based on first-hand knowledge of the sheepman's program. This offer of cooperation has been repeatedly ignored by the Farm Bureau.

Experience has shown that the ASPC program is the first and only producer-supported program to be adequately and uniformly financed to do a real job for lamb and wool. Each sheep owner shares both the cost and benefits of the program in exact proportion to the size of his operation. Always before, the few have carried the load while the many benefitted.

♦ ♦ ♦
In closing its leaflet, the Farm Bureau states: "If you agree with the facts set forth in this leaflet vote 'NO'."

We believe a general farm organization should only advise and counsel—not dictate—to its members or that of a particular agricultural industry. We simply leave it to you and your own good judgment as to whether or not the "facts" as set forth in the Farm Bureau's leaflet tells you all you need to know before you mark your ballot. We guarantee the accuracy of the facts we have presented here. With that in mind, we urge you to VOTE—vote in the best interest of yourself and your industry.

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Deer Management

(Continued from page 25)

road in square yards. Dividing the product by 4,840 gives acres. This final figure represents the total number of acres on which you will count deer.

It is well to make the deer counts along these roads in September and October when fawns are big enough to get around actively. Each road should be run several times late in the evening just before dark when deer are most active. From your deer counts and sample area calculations you can figure the average number of acres per deer. Then you obtain an estimate of your total deer herd by dividing the total acreage of the ranch by the number of acres per deer. Whenever possible the deer seen should be classified as bucks, does, yearlings, or fawns. These ratios can be applied to the total herd estimate in order to figure approximately how many bucks, does, yearlings, and fawns you have.

Almost anyone can think of a number of reasons why this technique would be full of errors, but it has been tested for a long time by the Game and Fish Commission and it works well enough to set harvest quotas.

Antlerless Deer Season

However, you may not always have a free reign in planning your harvest. There may not be an antlerless deer season in your area. It is part of your business to find out why. In most areas the Game and Fish Commission holds public meetings or hearings on this subject each year before they set the seasons. If antlerless deer hunting is allowed, the Game and Fish Commission will survey your ranch and issue permits to you to harvest antlerless deer. No charge is made for permits, and usually the state is much

more liberal in setting harvest quotas for antlerless deer than the ranchers are.

The state does not limit the charge that can be made for hunting, but several years of experience have revealed that if the charge for doe hunting exceeds \$25, you usually cannot find enough hunters to harvest the necessary number of does. Twenty dollars for one antlerless deer and \$35 for two is the common charge.

The Ranchman's Reward

One of our current problems is that ranchers consider this an inadequate reward for their trouble. Compare the harvest programs and economic returns of two hill country ranches having similar deer populations and livestock programs in the following table. The table does not tell the whole story, however. Upwards of 600 deer died on Ranch B during the first week of February, 1956. Weakened by malnutrition and just plain "miss-meal cramps," these deer died during an ice and sleet storm which covered the range for about four days. Of course inclement weather was only the precipitating agent and not the cause of their deaths. A healthy herd could easily have withstood the weather.

The unit return from deer compares very favorably with returns from sheep or goats, and little or no added overhead need be involved in deer management. As a matter of fact, studies by biologists in the Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos regions reveal that the net return per animal unit of deer on the ranch can easily exceed that from livestock under the right kind of management.

While few ranchmen care to have the public, armed with high-powered rifles, swarming over their ranches, it is well to remember that each potential dollar that is not realized from deer hunting may well mean that another dollar is lost in the livestock business, because the forage involved has been converted to venison rather than to mutton, wool, or mohair.

RANCH "A," 8,763 Acres

Year	Antlerless Deer Harvest and Income		Buck Deer Harvest and Income	
1954	169	\$ 2,194.00	50	\$ 6,000.00
1955	519	8,795.00	88	6,515.00
1956	101	2,525.00	58	4,750.00
1957	151	3,060.00	77	6,200.00
1958	155	4,100.00	65	5,500.00
TOTAL	1,095	\$20,674.00	338	\$28,965.00

RANCH "B," 6,200 Acres

Year	Antlerless Deer Harvest and Income		Buck Deer Harvest and Income	
1954	31	\$ 620.00	19	\$ 4,500.00
1955	39	780.00	55	4,500.00
1956	41	820.00	50	4,500.00
1957	19	380.00	59	4,500.00
1958	26	520.00	53	4,500.00
TOTAL	156	\$3,120.00	236	\$22,500.00

BILL ALLRED TO ARGENTINA

B. W. ALLRED, Farm and Ranch Planning Branch, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C., writes the magazine that he will spend two months in Argentina, starting September 1. "Will send you some information on sheep and goats in Argentina. Your 'Wool History' in your last issue is very good."

Bob Brown, 18, Harper youth, recently bought 26 head of Rambouillet rams from Colin Barrett of Harper. Young Brown has a flock of some 200 head of good Rambouillet sheep, about 100 head of goats on his place which he leases near Harper. About half of his sheep are registered and from his flock he hopes to make enough money to go through college. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Brown, Harper.

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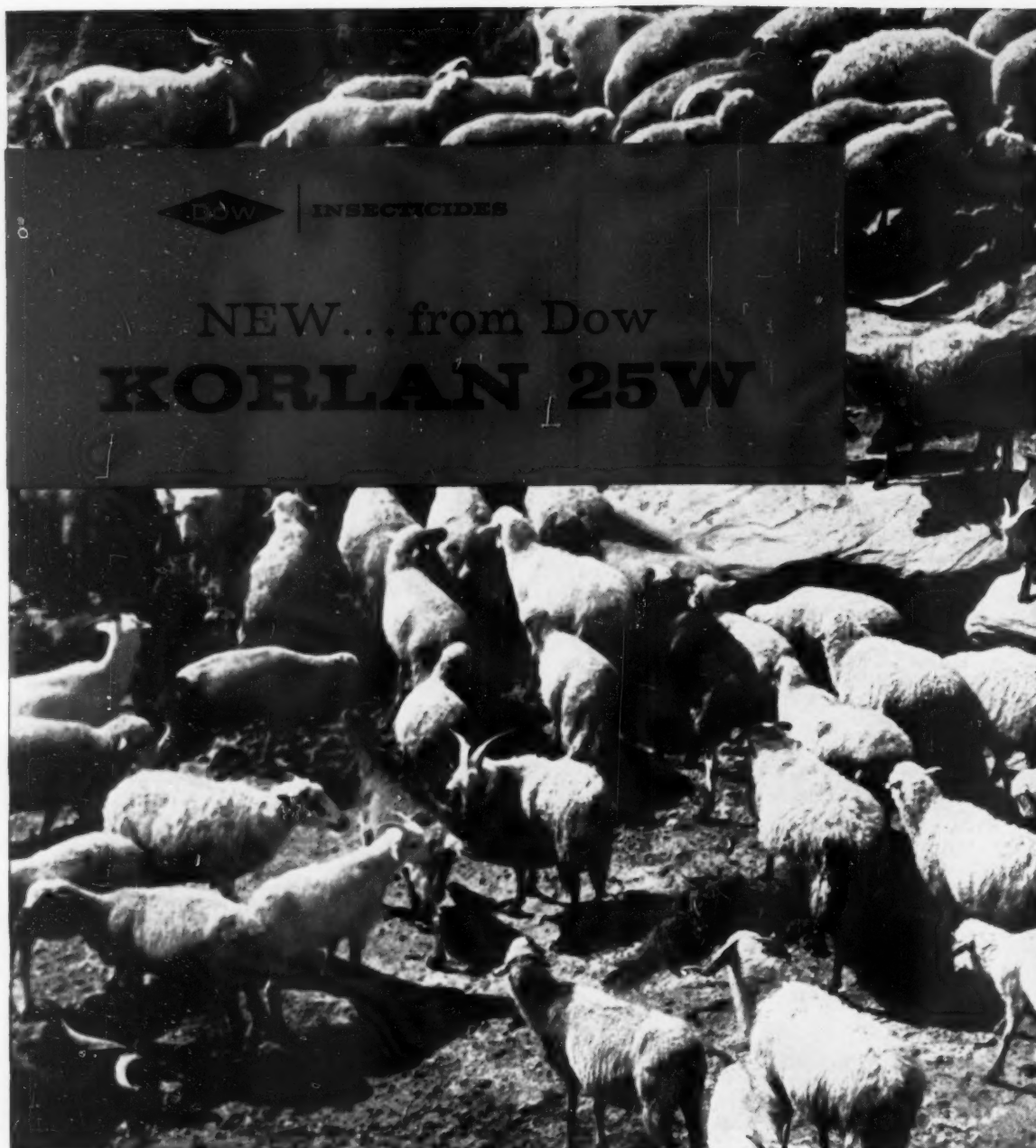
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Washington Parade

By JAY RICHTER

THERE SEEMS to be a good chance that new grade standards for lamb will be announced before the end of the year. These standards, according to present thinking, probably will provide for less fat in the upper grades.

USDA officials earlier abandoned their plan to eliminate lamb grading. In making that surprise announcement in late July, USDA said it would accept suggestions for improving the grade standards for lamb and mutton up to September 1. By October 1, the Department will announce its recommendations for grade standard changes with hopes of announcing the final changes by December 1.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson warned, however, that if it proves impossible to get together on improved standards he'll again consider proposals to eliminate lamb grading.

There's a possibility that storage rates paid to farmers under grain re-seal programs may be cut next year.

This depends on the outcome of a study, just getting underway, of costs in the commercial storage industry.

USDA, pressed hard by members of the Congress who complain that the government pays commercial warehousemen too much to store surplus grain, is re-examining its rates. On the basis of this study, USDA officials will renegotiate their Uniform Grain Storage Agreement late this year and early next year. The agreement is the basis for storage rates on all government grain.

Pressure from the government end, considering the political "heat" involved, is most likely to be aimed at getting rates down. If there is a drop, USDA would probably cut farmers' re-seal storage rates at the same time.

Beginning in September, dairymen will have to be extra careful about using penicillin to treat mastitis.

The Food and Drug Administration, fed up with continued cases of penicillin residues cropping up in market milk samples, is preparing to crack down.

The Food and Drug action is expected to take the form of an enforcement campaign against shippers and dairies whose milk contains traces of the antibiotic. This could include seizures of milk, injunctions against shippers, and even criminal action in some cases.

Food and Drug officials earlier had been considering the possibility of banning the use of penicillin for mastitis treatment, or requiring that it be used only on prescription by a veterinarian. These courses were discarded.

ed in favor of the enforcement drive.

Food and Drug field offices will examine samples of milk on a spot check basis when the drive gets rolling. Any milk containing penicillin will be treated as "contraband" and action will be taken.

USDA will give no real consideration to renewed proposals to pay farmers bonuses for marketing lightweight hogs when prices are down. You can bank on that.

Minnesota Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D.) introduced the lightweight hog payment bill recently. The bill was designed to reduce total pork poundage output in late 1959 and 1960. But top USDA officials dismiss it as just another variation of direct payment supports, which they oppose.

There's been a lot of worried talk around Washington to the effect that continued publicity about farm support costs is hurting farmers' public relations and endangering the farm program.

This threat isn't going to stop Farm Bureau President Charles B. Shuman from slamming away at the present farm program.

Shuman went before an audience of women's editors in New York City recently to say he won't let concern for "public relations" persuade him to defend a program he thinks is bad.

"The farmer's problem today is not bad public relations but a bad farm program," Shuman said.

Dairies should be required to publish their prices, rebates, discounts, loans and gifts, recommends the House Small Business Committee. Powerful nationwide dairy firms, the committee reported following an investigation, are tending to drive the smaller, independent firms out of business.

Those food stamp plans, which have been getting strong support from dairy groups, are up on the front burner again at Capitol Hill. Idea is to funnel surplus foods that are especially important to improvement of diets, such as dairy products, to low-income families at cut-rate prices.

Rep. Leonor Sullivan of Missouri, along with others, says the stamp plan is a good way to win support of city Congressmen for farm programs. She told House Ag committee members that legislation which aims at adequate diets "for all our citizens" will get strong support in Congress.

A food stamp plan, she argues, will establish a bond between country and city.

Alexander's
RESTAURANT

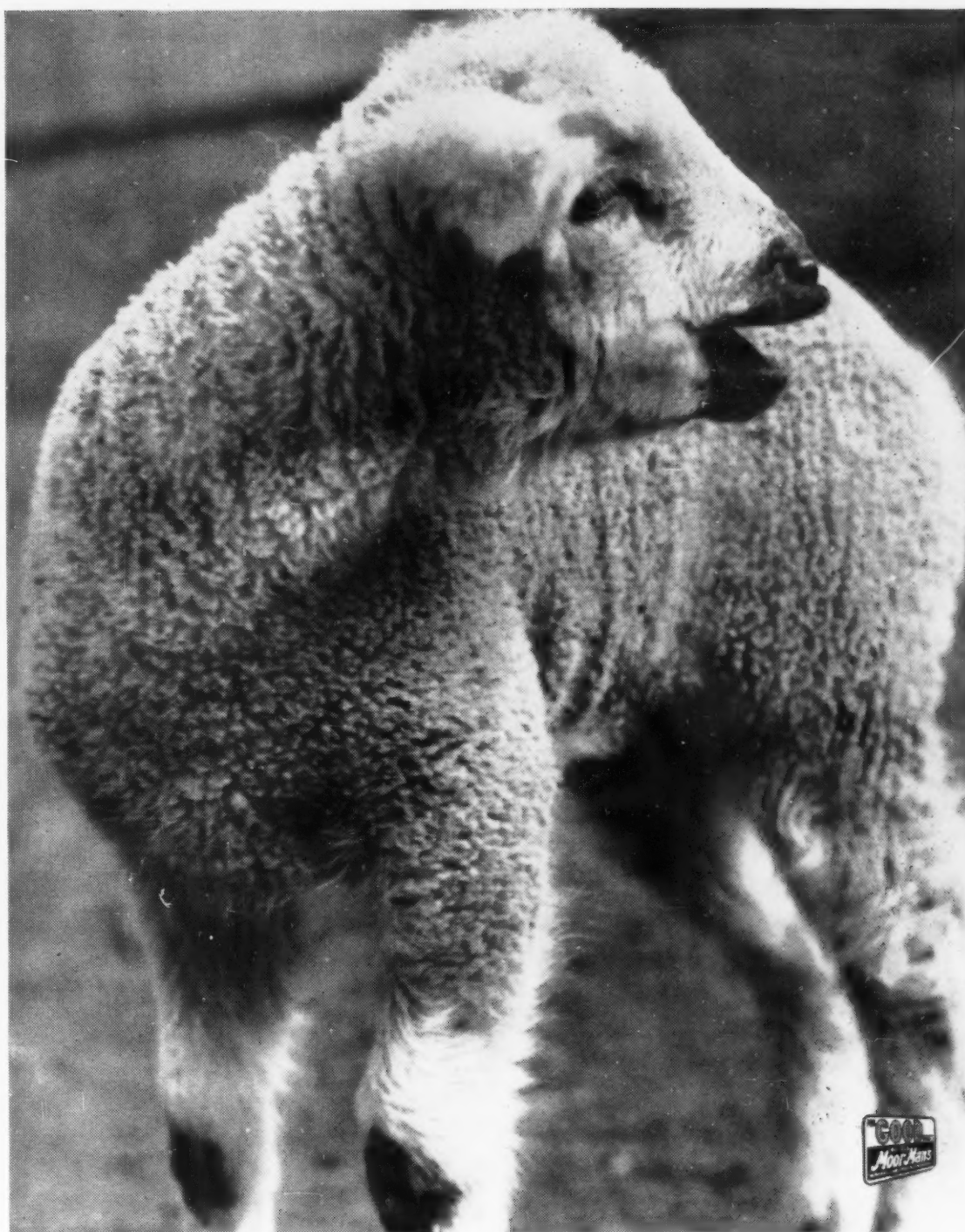
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MoorMan's Mintrate* Blocks are specially formulated to help sheep and goats convert more of your range grasses and roughage into extra growth and gain. Here's how *you* can use Mintrate Blocks to best advantage.

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For Ewes and Lambs . . . Mintrate Blocks are designed to be self-fed. So every animal on the place gets its share of proteins and minerals. Even the timid animals will get all they need to produce maximum returns over feed cost.

Your sheep and goats will consume from 1/12 to 1/4 of a pound per head per day. And they'll get all the minerals, proteins and vitamins they need to help them convert more of your roughage and range grasses into gains, growth and profit.

Ask your MoorMan Man about special prices on quantity orders . . . or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. V-99, Quincy, Illinois.

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*Trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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TRIPLE PROTECTED
for longer life

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AND GUARANTEED!

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FINE WOOL AND CLIPPINGS

"DOCTOR," said the man, "if there is anything the matter with me, don't frighten me by giving it a long scientific name. Just tell me in plain English."

"Well, to be frank, you're just plain lazy," replied the doctor.

"Thank you," said the man. "Now tell me the scientific name for it, so I can tell my wife."

A YOUNG woman was telling her psychiatrist about a strange dream she'd had. "It seems I was walking down the street," she recounted, "with nothing on but a hat."

"And were you embarrassed?" the psychiatrist asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the woman. "It was last year's hat."

"HOW on earth did you come to get so completely intoxicated?" asked the magistrate.

"I got into bad company, your Honor. You see, there were five of us. I had a bottle of whiskey and the other four were teetotalers."

"THIS, ladies and gentlemen," said the guide, "is the greatest cataract in the world. If the ladies will please be silent for a moment, you will hear the deafening roar of the water."

MOTHER: "Doctor, come quick, my little boy has swallowed my fountain pen!" Doctor: "I'll be right over. What are you doing in the meantime?" Mother: "Using a pencil."

JACK: I just got a letter from Wisconsin today. It tells of a cousin of mine breaking a bottle of turpentine in his hip pocket.

Jim: What happened?

Jack: No one can say just yet. They haven't been able to catch him.

"WHY were you arrested at your cousin's wedding, Albert?"

"Well, the invitation distinctly said 'white tie only' and was I embarrassed when I arrived? Everybody else was wearing suits."

"WHAT a handsome baby!" exclaimed the visitor. "Does he resemble your husband?"

"I hope not," replied his wife, "we adopted him."

BOB: My girl friend has an atomic brassiere.

Rob: What's an atomic brassiere?

Bob: One with a lot of fallout.

A TEXAS millionaire drove his air-conditioned car to New York one time. On his approach to the George Washington bridge he got into a hassle with the gatekeeper about the 50-cent toll to cross the bridge.

"Son," he drawled, "I never carry anything less than a \$500 bill. How much do you all want for the bridge?"

AS HIS wife was about to leave for church dressed in new coat, new hat, and new dress, he said to her teasingly, "Just like all the women—going to church to show off your new clothes."

"Not at all," protested his wife. "Maybe that's why other women go, but I go to show everybody what a generous husband you are."

FIRST GIRL: "Say Betty, I hear your boy friend is very talented in the athletic field."

Second Girl: "Yes, we park there every night."

A YOUNG man had just bought a horse from a farmer. "Tell me, son," said the farmer, "what are you going to do with that horse?"

"Why, I intend to race him."

"Hmmm," said the farmer. "You'll win."

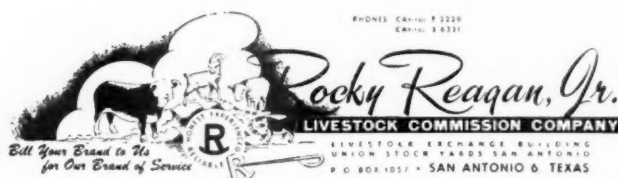
A YOUNG bride-to-be had been taking driving lessons in order to relieve her husband at the wheel on their honeymoon trip. In all the excitement



"That was fun! Now teach me how to play blackjack."

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of wedding preparations, however, she found time to get only a learner's permit.

Came the wedding and then the reception at the bride's home and the happy young couple departed in a shower of rice for their long trip. A few minutes later, the guests were startled to see the bride rush back into the house.

"Lucky we hadn't gone very far," she giggled breathlessly. "I forgot my learner's permit."

"NOW, how many of you would like to go to heaven?" asked the Sunday school teacher. All the eager three-year-olds raised their hands except Tommy.

"Don't you want to go to heaven, Tommy?"

"I'm sorry, I can't. My mother told me to come right home after Sunday school."

THE ranchman was delighted with his new hired hand and at the end of the first month said: "Here, I'm going to give you \$10 extra. Take the old lady to a show in town!"

That night the hired hand knocked on the door and stood there in his best boots and britches.

"You need something?" asked the ranchman.

"No, I just came to take the old lady to the show."

ONE Sunday, as a Scotch minister was returning homeward, he was accosted by an old woman, who said, "O, sir, well do I like the day you preach."

The minister knew he was not very popular so he answered, "My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like me to preach?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "when you preach I always get a good seat."—Church Management.

A WOMAN had brought her young daughter in for a check-up because the youngster seemed to have a cough which she was unable to get rid of. The doctor asked the little girl to bare her chest and, as the doctor placed his stethoscope, he smiled — "big breaths."

"Yeth," grinned the girl shyly, "and I'm juth thixteen."

ENTERPRISING mortician advertised: "Use our convenient layaway plan. Go now—pay later!"

MATHEMATICS: The number of blasts that come from auto horns in a traffic jam is equal to the sum of the squares at the wheels.

AN EASTERNER was being driven by a rancher over a blistering and almost barren stretch of West Texas when a large, brightly colored bird scurried across the road in front of them. The visitor asked what it was. "That's a bird of paradise," said the rancher.

"Pretty long ways from home, isn't he?" remarked the visitor.

A YOUNG lady boll weevil was being courted by two young men boll weevils. One was rich and the other poor. She married the poor one, however, figuring he was the lesser of two weevils.

Purebred Range Billies

Selective Breeding Over 40 Years

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How many will you lose?

The percentage of ewes who will accept strange lambs is never much over 25%. But there is a tranquilizer, SPARINE (Promazine Hydrochloride, Wyeth), that can save up to 90% of these lambs, whether they are orphaned or only rejected.

SPARINE controls tension, nervousness, and unruliness of ewes. Nearly all SPARINE-treated ewes will accept strange lambs. For example, 1298 ewes were injected with SPARINE. Of these,

89.3% accepted strange lambs one day after injection. Think of what this means in money . . . your money.

Exhaustive tests to date have proved SPARINE safe to use in sheep and in all farm animals.

SPARINE is available only from your veterinarian. Talk to your veterinarian. He will show you how SPARINE makes money for you.



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CACTUS HOTEL ANNEX

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION — SUPPORT PROMOTION

Foxtail Johnson Objects

AN EXPERIMENTER has found that Holsteins eat faster'n any other critters in the barn. Phag Ubbins says

now he knows what breed his kin-folks would be if they was four-footed cattle.

Quite a few senior citizens think schools oughta be used all summer and quite a few more junior citizens think 4-H camps oughta be used all winter.

Secretary of the Tarwood Corners C. of C. is spending the hot season at the seashore so's his conscience won't hurt so bad when he tells tourists our summers is even nicer'n our winters.

Our furrin affairs would sure be run diffrent if I was in Herter's place. I'd make diffrent mistakes.

Us Squawberry Flatters just naturally like to live dangerous, but we can't even drink ourselves reckless enough to tackle Sunday traffick.

Any man likes to look at a well-dressed woman, long as he ain't the one payin' for her clothes.

The papers and the radio tell us what our statesmen is doin', but looks like most parents have to depend on the police to tell 'em what their children is doin'.

Ordinary talk is cheap but the kind that people will listen to comes high. You gotta say something like "The drinks is on me."

Injuns dance for rain. Palefaces seed clouds for rain. Frogs croak for rain. The croaks come cheapest and seem to work about as good.

Nub Plinker done his Farm Safety Week durndest by hidin' his wife's pitchfork and blacksnake, but she found substitutes and there was no safety for him.

Ringtail Skump don't take no in-trest in schemes to desalt water. Says when he gets down to drinkin' water, a little salt won't make no difference one way or the other.

Our county agent, Snakeroot Carter, says that cattle don't like cotton. But when they break into a field they graze the cotton off first so they can have a right comfortable go at the weeds.

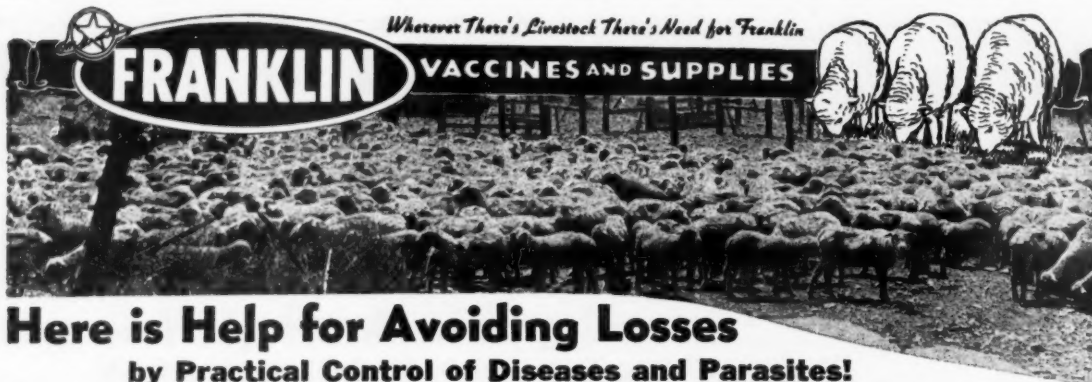
A good way to save money is to make up your Christmas list square in the middle of summer when you hate everybody.

Let evry child be learnt a furrin language in school so's when they grow up they can apply for furrin aid.

Be prepared. Farm census time's almost here. Have a pack of big, shiny lies ready so as to give your community the kind of reppititation it deserves.

Right after Captive Nations Week a committy went to Gov. Daniel and

Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin



FRANKLIN VACCINES AND SUPPLIES

Here is Help for Avoiding Losses
by Practical Control of Diseases and Parasites!

Rid Your Sheep of Destructive Parasites!

Internal and external parasites sap profits. The Franklin line includes efficient and economical controls for these costly pests.

For **STOMACH WORMS, HOOKWORMS, NODULAR WORMS, BANKRUPT WORMS** and **LARGE MOUTHED BOWEL WORM**—use the phenothiazine form that suits your need:

Phenothiazine Drench—A smooth, free-flowing drench, containing 12½ grams phenothiazine per fluid ounce.

Phenothiazine Boluses—Each bolus contains 12½ grams of phenothiazine.

Phenothiazine Pellets—For mixing with feed. Each pound contains 240 grams phenothiazine, sufficient to worm 16 lambs or kids under 60 pounds or 10 sheep or goats over 60 pounds. One day administration, no handling of the animals, and more economical than drench or boluses.

For **TAPEWORMS:** (*Moniezia expansa*)

plus those worms named above.

Phenothiazine-Lead Arsenate Drench containing 12½ grams phenothiazine and ½ gram lead arsenate per ounce. A smooth, water suspension that fills and flows freely.

For **LIVER FLUKES:**

Fluke Killers. Soft, gelatin capsules containing 1cc carbon tetrachloride.

For **SHEEP TICKS, LICE,** **PSOROPTIC MANGE:**

Use Franklin **Lice-Tick-Fly Dip or Spray.** Available either in wettable powder or liquid concentrates.

For **FLEECEWORMS:**

Use Franklin **Lice-Tick-Fly Dip or Spray** or one of the convenient Franklin **Screwworm Killers: Kiltect-100, Screwworm Control, E.Q. 335, or Screwworm-Eartick Bomb.**

Prevention and Treatment Reduces Disease Losses!

For **SOREMOUTH:**

Vaccinate routinely with **Franklin Ovine Ecthyma Vaccine.** Easy-to-use, effective and economical. In 100 dose containers.

For **PULPY KIDNEY DISEASE,** **OVEREATING DISEASE** (enterotoxemia):

Use **Cl. Perfringens Bacterin Type D.** For protection of extremely young lambs, vaccinate ewes several weeks before lambing. For protection of lambs going into feed lots, vaccinate about two weeks before going on full feed.

For **BLUEBAG** (pasteurella mastitis):

Use **Franklin TRI-SULFA Boluses or Solution.** The sulfas in the formula are effective against this type of mastitis. The convenient 100 grain bolus is a convenient dosage form.

For **PNEUMONIA:**

Use **Franklin TRI-SULFA Boluses or Solution.** When used together with **Franklin Penicillin-Dihydrostreptomycin Solution,** the strongest antibacterial effect possible is provided.

For **FOOT ROT:**

Franklin TRI-SULFA is unsurpassed.

For **COCCIDIOSIS:**

Franklin INFECTIOUS SCOUR BOLUSES is effective against coccidia and soothes irritated gut membranes. Provides both local and systemic effect. 100 grain boluses convenient to use.

For **PINKEYE:**

Two convenient, effective dosage forms provide effective antibacterial action and relief:

Franklin PINKEYE TREATMENT (liquid)

Franklin PINKEYE POWDER

Helpful disease data in free catalog.

A CLOSE AS your hometown Druggist! That's how accessible **FRANKLIN** Products are to the great share of America's stockmen. Promptness is often necessary to prevent losses. Convenient access to supplies saves many lives. **FRANKLIN** Dealers are equipped to help with **FRANKLIN** dependable quality and a purpose to serve as well as to sell. This puts close at hand the answer to most problems of livestock disease.

Good Management Aids for Easing Your Chores!

CASTRATION and DOCKING:

A complete line of castration and docking tools and dressings:

Elastrators, Ideal Band Castrator, Burdizcos and Emasculators.

Franklin Rubber Rings for castrating and docking are compounded of finest rubber to provide maximum stretch and pull-back. Offer greater convenience, with less breakage.

Franklin Protec is the ideal dressing for shear cuts, castration and docking wounds. Protects the wound against dirt and fly blows; aids in healing.

Franklin Blood Stopper quickly stops flowing blood and protects the wound.

IDENTIFICATION NEEDS:

Franklin Sheep Branding Liquid stays on and holds its color. Lasts longer than usual types of paint. Scours from wool. Black, red, green, orange, yellow. In quart and gallon cans.

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An all-weather crayon for use in all kinds of weather for temporary marking purposes. Available in six bright, rich colors: Red, Blue, Black, Green, White and Yellow.

Franklin Tattoos.

For the registered breeder, the **Franklin Tattoo line** is complete, offering three convenient instruments.

Ear Tags.

Aluminum ear tags apply quickly and firmly. Resist tearing out. May be obtained with numbers, name and address or both on the same tag.

BE SURE TO HAVE THE
LATEST **FRANKLIN CATALOG**
In its 80 pages are described,
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supplies for livestock. A free
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dealer, or by mail from any
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Phone 6727

asked him to proclaim Captive Husbands Week. Price said he'd love to but didn't dast, bein' something of a husband and considerable of a captive hisself.

When Grampaw Whepley's rheumatiz acts up, it's a sure sign of rain. Right now it acts like he never had rheumatiz in his life.

Everbody wonders what Krusheff'll think of America. We could make a better guess if we knowed which brand of vodka he'll be drinkin' on this trip.

Nub Plinker says Castro puts him in mind of a wetback he hired once. The feller had never seen balin' wire but thought he could run a baler.

Speakin' of togetherness, the Democrats and Republicans is already so close together it gives us voters the shivers. Don't seem to be far apart on nothin' but who oughta hold the offices.

You're never too old to learn that you're too old to have any fun.

We're a lot worried about the steel strike, here on Squawberry Flat. If we run short of steel traps we'll have to go back to the old-fashioned dead-fall that ain't near so good for catchin' skunks.

It ain't that there's no money to build them free-for-all highways. Just ain't enough armies, navies and bombers to subdue all the towns that's gonna be bypassed.

Anyway, progress is bein' made. In the last few years the peoples of the world has learned to understand each

other a lot better and hate each other twice as fierce.

Republicans just about broke even with the Democrats in that Hawaii election. Couldn't be more astonished if a bunch of rabbits turned and scattered a pack of kiotes.

When Hod Frazzey is sick the neighbors pitch in and do his farm work till he gets well. When I'm sick they don't pay no never mind 'cause my work never gets done nohow.

Speakin' of optimists, out our way the Reclamation Buro is buildin' a dam to store water out where they

have to haul water 40 miles to mix the concrete.

SALES TRAINING ON WOOL

TEN THOUSAND copies of the Wool Bureau's new sales training aid, "How to Sell More Wool Coats," have been distributed to sales personnel in women's stores throughout the country. The booklet gives tips on selling wool coats to women of all ages.

Plans are underway to have the booklet reprinted to fill the continuing demand for it.

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WOOL --- MOHAIR

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Ram Performance and Progeny Test Planned

THE TEXAS Agricultural Experiment Station announces its twelfth annual performance test for weaned ram lambs. These tests will be conducted at Substation No. 14, Sonora, during the winter of 1959-60.

Heritability studies indicate that such characters as staple length, rate of gain, grease and clean wool production, face covering and skin-fold development are moderate to high in inheritance. The selection of rams based on performance records plus visual appraisal of unscored characteristics has been proved the most accurate and reliable means of permanent flock improvement known. Australian studies has shown that selections based on records are 30 percent more effective than those based on visual appraisal alone.

Comparative breeding tests conducted from Substation 14 have shown that rams whose performance records are high will sire lambs of much greater economic value than those sired by visually selected rams. This improvement continues to accumulate in a flock as breeders keep daughters of high-performing sires for replacements.

The Sonora tests are conducted to:

- (1) Establish the most accurate and exact procedures and techniques.
- (2) Locate by test superior stud rams that are the most prepotent for the economically important characters in sheep breeding, and
- (3) To compare range testing with feedlot testing to establish the differences in performance which may be attributed to differences in nutrition.

Requirements for Entering Rams on Test

1. **Age.** Only ram lambs dropped between October 1, 1958, and April 26, 1959, will be accepted. Results of performance will be reported separately by breeds and by age, i.e.: fall or spring-dropped with January 1 as the dividing date.

2. **Breed.** The Sonora tests are not restricted to any breed. Ram lambs of any breed affiliation may be entered. Breeders of unregistered and/or commercial rams who are interested in obtaining performance records on

their animals are invited to participate in these tests.

3. **Number.** It is desirable to have ram lambs delivered to the Station in sire groups of four animals. These will be placed in one sire group pen and fed together throughout the test. However, it is not mandatory to enter only in groups of four animals. Breeders desiring to enter fewer or more animals may do so but Station personnel will have authority to pen these so as to make most efficient use of pens and facilities.

4. **Dates of Test.** Ram lambs are to be delivered to the station not later than September 15. The rams will be sheared on September 17, weather permitting. The official starting date of the test will be Wednesday, September 23. The test will be conducted for at least 168 days (six 28-day periods) or until about March 9, 1960. The final weights and shearing will be at the end of this period.

A field day will be held as soon after the test period as possible to scour the fleeces and prepare the test report. This will be in mid-April, 1960.

5. **Feeding.** All test rams will be fed, free choice, a mixture of 70 percent chopped alfalfa hay and 30 percent whole oats.

6. **Costs.** Breeders will be expected to pay for the feed, drench, vaccine and shearing costs.

The labor involved in feeding, individual scouring of fleeces, fiber diameter determinations and veterinary services will be provided without

More and More Successful Sheep and Goat Raisers are Using

Dr. Rogers'

SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH

- ★ During the past year more Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH has been used than ever before. . . evidence that ranchers have found it the most effective drench available.
- ★ Unique method of preparation increases the effectiveness of this drench. Tests have shown the purified phenothiazine in Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH to be more than 99.9% pure.
- ★ To be economical and effective the drenching of sheep and goats must kill a maximum amount of worms. The increasing use of Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH proves that ranchers are obtaining profitable results from it. You too, can profit from using Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH.



TEXAS PHENOTHIAZINE COMPANY

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

charge to all cooperators. Because of additional expenses becoming necessary this year in order to provide a 70-30 chopped alfalfa-whole oat self-fed ration, it was agreed by cooperators in a called meeting on July 10, 1959, that the Station assume ownership of both shearings of wool from all ram lambs entered for test. Funds from this source would be used to install chopping and mixing equipment, alter facilities as need be and provide the additional labor which would be required.

As in the past, a deposit of \$25.00 per head will be made on all rams entered on test. This deposit will be payable when the animals are delivered to the Station. Final settlement will be made at the conclusion of the test.

7. *Ownership and Liability.* All animals remain the property of the cooperators. While they are in the care of Station personnel (approximately seven months) every effort will be made to provide adequately for the animals, including the best veterinary services, but the Station will not be responsible for any losses incurred during the test.

8. *Rambouillet Registry of Merit Program.* In addition to the above stipulations, Rambouillet breeders desiring to enter rams for consideration in the Registry of Merit program must:

- Declare their intent to enter such rams for this purpose before the test begins. (An enclosed form is included for such purpose).
- Enter only rams dropped between February 25, 1959, and April 26, 1959.
- Study carefully the Registry of Merit program as agreed upon and accepted by the Rambouillet Association in June, 1959. (Copies of this program are available from the Association office: 2709 Sherwood Way, San Angelo, Texas.)

Certificates for certified rams will be issued at the conclusion of this test by the Association for all qualified animals.

Ram lambs being submitted for consideration and testing as Certified or Registry of Merit candidates will be subjected to at least two inspections by a sifting committee appointed by the Association. This committee, composed of qualified, unbiased persons, will remove from consideration (although not necessarily from the test) all rams they declare as unsuitable candidates. The first inspection or sifting will be at the beginning of the test, whereas the final sifting will be conducted at the conclusion of the test period.

9. *Application for Entry.* Applications should be submitted before September 15.

A deposit of \$25.00 per head should be included with this application.

The ranch of Dr. C. H. Langford, consisting of 4,321.41 acres, in Medina and Bandera Counties, was recently reported sold to the Foremost Petroleum Company of Victoria, Texas. Per acre price was not revealed but the document bore \$245.30 in tax stamps.

ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR GOES TO AFRICA

OSCAR NEUNHOFFER, Kerr County ranchman, received an airplane ticket for his birthday from his son, Oscar, Jr., in Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Neunhoffer planned to fly from Houston to Rotterdam, Holland, and from there to Frankfurt, Germany, where he will visit relatives; then to Johannesburg. He will accompany his son, who travels in Africa for the Caterpillar Tractor Company, on many interesting trips in Africa. He will be gone about two months.

BERRY CLAIMS IMPORTS CAUSE FARM PROBLEM

IF THE American livestock producer could have the American market without competing with cheap imports, there would be no farm problem in the U. S., Congressman E. Y. Berry of South Dakota, told Congress during debate on the wheat surplus problem. In addition to many millions of pounds of wool imports, he said, this country has imported, during the last 10 years, 3½ million head of live cattle, two billion pounds of beef, 13 million live hogs, one billion pounds of pork plus 46 million pounds of lamb and mutton. There would be no surplus of either wheat or feed grains, he added, if American meat and wool producers could have supplied this market. Charging that the farm support program is now a subsidy to our foreign trade program instead of to agriculture, he cited these figures: It is costing \$26 million per year to store our surplus of barley and oats. We have 200 million bushels of barley in storage. We have imported 224 million bushels since 1948. We have 275 million bushels of oats in storage. We have imported 344 million bushels.



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They produce 8 - 12 pounds of good wool.
The lambs will mature and finish early — 90 pounds in 90 days.
They convert feed efficiently.
They make the best cross on fine wool sheep.
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For a free booklet on prevention and control of livestock disease, see your Cutter veterinary supplier or write Dept. _____



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PLEASE BUY REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
AT THE SALES

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS ASS'N.
Incorporated 1900 ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

Range Management Pays Dividends

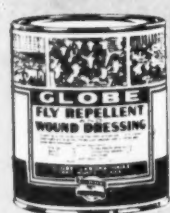
IN RECENT years ranchers have heard more and more of applying range management or range conservation to their land. Many have heard that their range lands are in poor or fair condition and they should carry on some practice such as deferred grazing, brush control, reseeding or many other practices to improve their land to good or excellent condition. Many ranchers ask, "What is range condition and will it pay for me to improve my ranges to better conditions?" Range condition is defined as the state of health or productivity of both soil and forage of a given range, in terms of what it could or should be under the best practical management. And, it does pay to improve your rangelands to the good or excellent conditions.

Two men in New Mexico have shown after an extensive survey, that good condition range marketed 14.3 pounds of beef per acre, whereas fair condition range marketed 11.2 pounds and poor condition 8.9 pounds per acre. This difference of 5.5 pounds per acre is sufficient in New Mexico to justify the cost of any range management practice to obtain good and better range conditions. The same ratio of production will hold true for Texas.

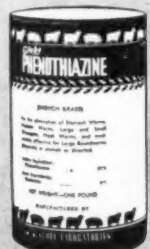
Just What Is Proper Stocking?

Every member of the American Society of Range Management knows that proper stocking is the basis for the success for most range management practices. Yet, many ask just what is proper stocking and why is it so important? In order to explain this, it is necessary to define range management. It is defined as the science and art of obtaining maximum livestock production from rangeland consistent with conservation of the land resources. In order to accomplish maximum livestock production, two things are essential, (1) the range animal must be well fed and (2) he must be wisely managed.

Proper stocking is the key to well feeding of the range animal. Acute forage shortage materially reduces livestock production and often masks the efforts of a well managed herd. An animal requires a certain amount of food per day to fulfill bodily requirements. If this amount of food is not obtained over a prolonged period, the body organs are deprived of the needed food and consequently do not function properly. For reproducing animals this often results in weight loss, poor offspring, poor conception, abortion, and low milk production. The cheapest and most eco-



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& WOUND DRESSING



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(DRENCH GRADE)



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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

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From Lindane	3%
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The most recent and one of the most highly effective preparations for the treatment of Screw Worm infested wounds! Quick, easy and effective. The modern spray method for prevention and control of screw worms in superficial wounds and cuts of livestock, control of fleece worm infestations, control of ear ticks in cattle, sheep and goats. Ten-ounce spray can.



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FORMULA 1



SPECIAL
BOLUSES



PINK DRENCH



CLOSTRIDIUM
PERFRINGENS
TYPE D BACTERIN

nomical method of supplying this needed food is with range forage or grass accompanied with needed supplements. A range can only produce so much forage and if it is not producing enough forage for the animals grazing it, food from other sources, usually from a sack or hayloft, becomes necessary. This type of feed is usually expensive, which increases cost of production and reduces net profit.

Therefore, to insure adequate feed for all the animals grazing a particular range it is necessary to balance the number of animals with the amount of forage being produced. This is called proper stocking. On many ranches this number is out of balance, which makes livestock reduc-

tion necessary. Many ranchers are reluctant to make this reduction because it appears to them that less money will be made with less livestock. However, ranchers who have made this type of reduction and research have shown the opposite to be true.

At the end of 10 years of research at the Colorado Central Plains Experimental Range the gross cattle sales per section for heavy grazing were \$5,442.00, moderate was \$3,841.00, and light was \$2,614.00. This would indicate that more animals or heavy grazing gives better returns. However, the net income or the money which actually belongs to the land owner was just the opposite. Heavy

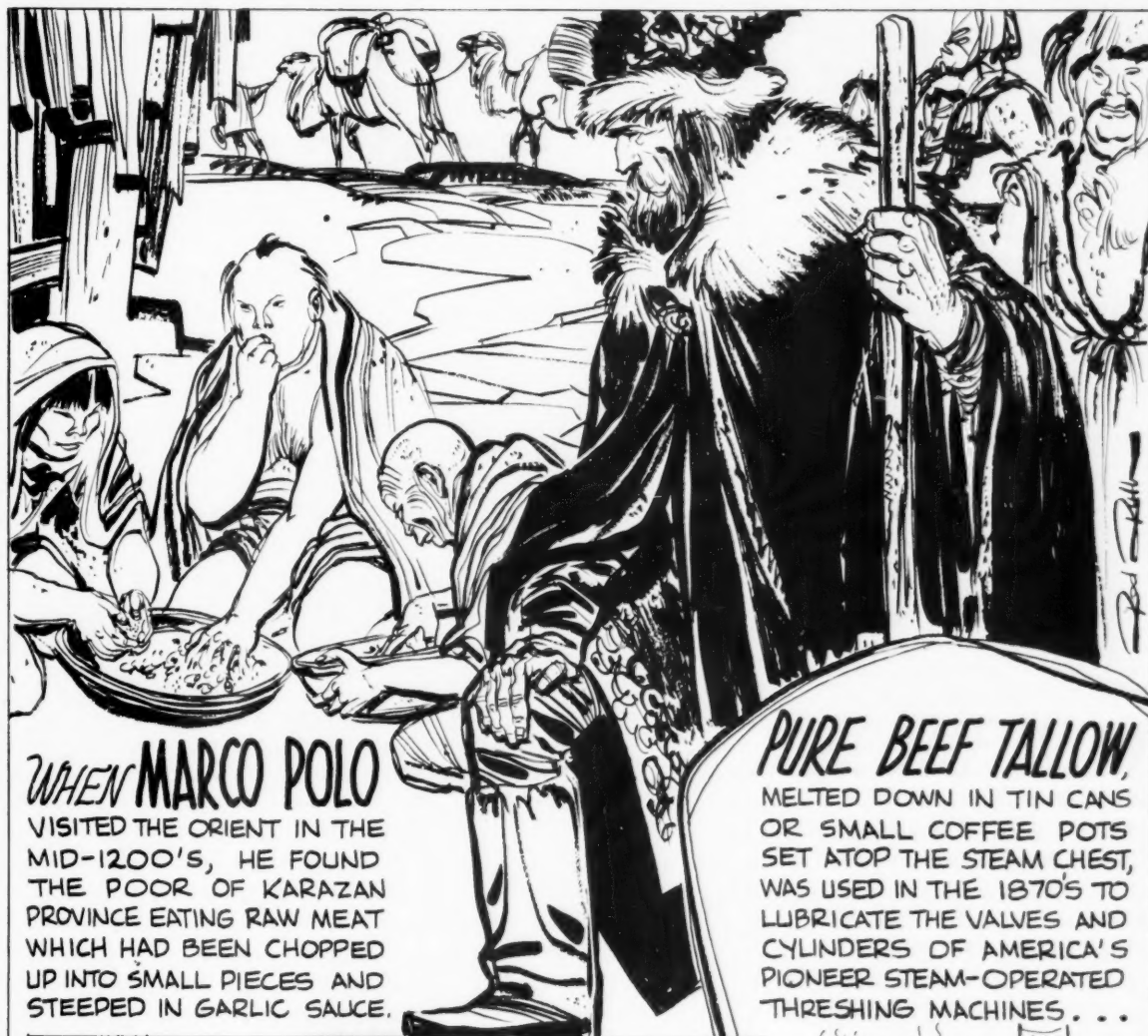
grazing had a net profit of \$983.00 per section, moderate or proper grazing had \$1,238.00 and light grazing had \$904.00 per section. These figures and many more like them show that proper stocking does pay not only in more net profit to the rancher, but in conservation of our most precious resources—soil and water.

—Newsletter, Texas Society of Range Management

The regular session of the 56th Texas Legislature changed the name of the Livestock Sanitary Commission to Texas Animal Health Commission. The office is being moved from Fort Worth to Room 1021, New State Office Building, Austin, Texas.



"Which one of you guys hit the home run?"

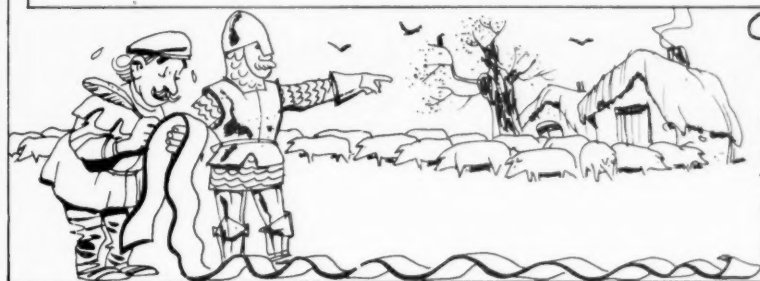


WHEN MARCO POLO VISITED THE ORIENT IN THE MID-1200'S, HE FOUND THE POOR OF KARAZAN PROVINCE EATING RAW MEAT WHICH HAD BEEN CHOPPED UP INTO SMALL PIECES AND STEEPED IN GARLIC SAUCE.

PURE BEEF TALLOW, MELTED DOWN IN TIN CANS OR SMALL COFFEE POTS SET ATOP THE STEAM CHEST, WAS USED IN THE 1870'S TO LUBRICATE THE VALVES AND CYLINDERS OF AMERICA'S PIONEER STEAM-OPERATED THRESHING MACHINES...



CORIANDER AND **CUMIN** WERE TWO OF THE SPICES USED TO PRESERVE MEAT IN ROME IN THE FIRST CENTURY..



According TO THE **DOMESDAY BOOK**, A CENSUS OF ENGLISH PROPERTY TAKEN BY THE CONQUERING NORMANS, THERE WERE OVER 90,000 HOGS IN ESSEX COUNTY, ALONE, IN THE LATE 1000'S!



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**TOP SELLING DOE**

Left to right: Charles Ballard, Gatesville; J. B. Reagan, Leakey, breeder.

Gatesville Bucks Average \$83

AT THE third annual second sale of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association held at Gatesville, August 15, 1959, Stanley Lackey of Junction had the top placing and top selling buck. His buck sold to Colonel V. Z. Cornelius of Goldthwaite for \$295.00. Otha Medart of Pearl sold the second place buck of the show to W. A. Elms of Mullin for \$280.00. H. R. Sites of Wimberley sold a buck to Bob Kerby of Goldthwaite and Mrs. Vera Bur-

rows of Barksdale a buck for \$225.00. Lackey sold another buck to John Dittmar of Fredericksburg for \$230.00. Lackey had the top sale average for six head of bucks averaging \$179.16. Some 98 bucks averaged \$82.94 per head.

The top selling doe was bred by J. B. Reagan of Leakey and was bought by Charles Ballard of Gatesville for \$100.00. The sale average on 37 head of does was \$45.00.



TOP SELLING BUCK AT GATESVILLE TO CORNELIUS

Left to right, in buck picture: Stanley Lackey, holding goat, breeder; Colonel V. Z. Cornelius, buyer, of Goldthwaite, and Pete Gulley, auctioneer, of Uvalde.

Bargains

In Fencing and Ranch Supplies

WOLF PROOF FENCING
1035 - 12 - 14½ ga., per mile.....\$186.89

GALV. SMOOTH WIRE
16. ga., per 100 lb. Roll..... 14.95

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BARB WIRE — 2 pt., Roll..... 8.69

LIFETIME STEEL GATES — 12 ft..... 26.25
14 ft..... 35.95

CAN'TSAG GATES — 12 ft., 5 boards, unpainted 15.75
14 ft., 5 boards, unpainted 16.50
16 ft., 5 boards, unpainted 17.25

LUMBER:
2 x 4 Fir (Econ.)..... 7½c

Complete stocks of Lumber, Hardware, Paints, Fence Staples

CREOSOTED POSTS—Pressure treated, 6', each 49c
8' to 16' (4" to 5" top) each..... 1.79 up

RED BARN PAINT — per gal..... 2.95

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ROSE SELLS EWES

PAT ROSE, JR., Del Rio, in early August sold the Carroll Farmer Company of San Angelo 1300 ewes. The firm also bought some 1,000 mixed black-face lambs from Pat and Wren Jackson off their Texon ranch, paying 18½ cents a pound, pay weight 74

pounds. With W. H. Martin of San Angelo, he purchased 1400 black-face lambs from George Bunker of Ozona at 18½ cents, pay weight 85 pounds. The firm has been quite active in August, receiving previously purchased lambs from all over the Southwest.



IT'S ALL MOHAIR, MR. MAYOR

Lovely Sunda Callan of Menard places mohair in the spotlight, too, as San Angelo prepares for wool week. Wool and mohair, inseparable companions on the West Texas range, are featured in many garments in San Angelo stores and all over the country during wool week. Here's San Angelo mayor, R. E. Windham, as Miss Mohair-elect, Sunda, examines a beautiful coat in the store of Maurice Robinson, on right.

JOSKE'S POPULAR PLACE . . .

Wool Week in Texas

THE GOVERNORS of nearly every state in the Union have proclaimed the first week in September as Wool Week! Isn't that great? Now, it is up to all wool-minded people in each state to make it a bang-up success. No time for lying in bed and counting sheep—no time for wool gathering in our minds, but just be up and at 'em. We must all talk wool, sew wool, wear wool and eat lamb and goat. In fact, we can make wool, mohair, sheep and goat the topic of our conversations.

Most leading stores in each state will display wool and mohair fabrics, draperies and fashions in very prominent places. There will be exhibits, movies and slides on the many phases of wool and mohair and the operation of big ranches in different areas. Style shows of wool and mohair garments for the entire family, featuring especially the college age, teens and children will be in the week's schedule.

There will be a high-fashion wool and mohair style show and luncheon at the Menger Hotel in San Antonio on Tuesday, September 1, at 12:30, for which reservations must be made as they can accommodate only 400. You will see styles by the world's leading designers, Miss Wool of America on her first appearance, Miss Mohair and Miss Wool of Texas all for the price of \$2.50. So hurry, hurry and get your name on the list. If you don't have time to write to the Menger catering office, you can call them at Capitol 3-4361.

Joske's of Texas at San Antonio is helping carry the ball this year with a week-long schedule of events that begin on Monday, August 31, and con-

tinue through Friday, September 4. Buses have been scheduled to leave various towns on consecutive days to arrive in San Antonio for the "All Wool and a Week-wide at Joske's of Texas." A very complete and interesting program has been arranged by this famous store. The auditorium of Joske's will be a very popular place during Wool Week, so make plans now for a family trip to the city.

Let's all have a woolly good time and make our sheep and goats feel proud of what they are doing for us as well as our neighbors and friends all over the world.

MAC KINCAID
Chairman of Publicity
Woman's Auxiliary
Texas Sheep and Goat
Raisers' Association

NEW TRESPASS LAW

TEXAS SHEEP and Goat Raisers' Association director, Jack Richardson of Uvalde, is due a great deal of credit for his work on a trespass law giving some measure of protection to the land owner.

On October 14, a new trespass law covered in HB 36 will become effective. The new law provides penalties of up to 30 days in jail and a \$500 fine and forfeiture of hunting or fishing licenses for a period of three years, upon conviction.

The law makes it illegal for any person to hunt, fish or camp on the enclosed property of another person without the consent of the owner or other person in authority.

Any peace officer may enforce the law, and arrests may be made without warrant.

Attention, Mr. Rancher

Before Fall, Clean Up Your Sheep with S-W Phenothiazine Drench



MADE OF EXTRA-FINE PHENOTHIAZINE

Our Special Phenothiazine Drench is prepared according to a proven formula designed for both stomach and tape worm eradication. There is none better.

Drenching Service

WE OFFER SHEEPMEN 23 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
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LACKEY SELLS \$1010 BUCK TO GODBOLD

Carlton Godbold, left, the buyer, and Stanley Lackey, right, the breeder of the top-placing and top-selling buck at the Hill Country Fair Association annual race meet and billy sale. The price, \$1010, was the highest ever paid for a buck at the sale. Some 204 head of bucks sold for an average price of \$152.52 per head.

Hill Country Angora Goat Sale Reaches New Heights

TOPPED OFF with a copious rain as a dessert, the Hill Country Angora goat sale, held at Junction August 7 and 8, chalked up an average that surprised the most optimistic. The average price for the 204 bucks sold was \$152.52. The 20 top bucks brought an average of \$357, which is claimed to be an all-time high in Texas for such auction sales.

The top buck of the sale brought \$1,010. It was purchased by Carlton Godbold of Leakey who, himself, recently sold a buck for a record-shattering price.

Bill and Lloyd Mitchell of Rock-

springs were two of the top buyers. Bill bought 26 head for \$3,145, while Lloyd bought 16 head for \$2,210. Bill Upton, San Angelo, was the second high in purchases, bidding \$2,910 for 20 head.

The sale featured exceptional quality, according to both buyers and sellers.

Almost immediately after the conclusion of the sale it started raining and Angora goat breeders stood in the barn listening to the downpour and commenting on what a good sale and what a good year this had been.

But the Hill Country Fair Association horse races were washed out.



Your choice in West Texas... real Western hospitality in a homelike atmosphere. The air conditioned CACTUS offers unexcelled service and is San Angelo's favorite hotel. Stop at the CACTUS the next time you visit San Angelo.

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HOTEL CLAYPOOL . . . Indianapolis	HOTEL GALVEZ . . . Galveston	
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	HOTEL HENDERSON . . . San Antonio	
NEW MEXICO	ANGELES COURTS . . . San Antonio	
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Texas Delaine News

By MRS. G. A. GLIMP

THE FAIR and county show held recently in Johnson City was most successful despite the fact that the desired numbers of livestock fell short. The quality remained exceptionally good in the Delaine sheep division. A. C. Lindeman of Blanco had both champions, with Francis Kott, reserve ram, and Harvie and Carroll Lindeman, reserve ewe. Billy Kidd, San Saba County Agent, served again as judge and was very pleased with the animals on exhibition.

Dale Herring reports their ranch is in the best condition it has been in years, and the exceptional milo crop has had a big part in making the ranching conditions even better. Sheep are in excellent shape and sales have been good. They still had a few choice rams for sale.

Francis Kott has had a very successful year with his sheep, and has had many calls for lambs that could not be filled. He attributes this to a rigid breeding and culling program for better registered and commercial sheep and is confident he is reaping dividends from the efforts he put forth.

Van Brown reports that this has been an unusually good sheep year for him. Conditions on the range have been better than for many years. He hopes to circulate more at the various shows and meetings, circumstances permitting at home. The Browns have

a most successful flock of Delaines and we hope to see more of them in the future.

We are very happy to have Thurman Tomlinson of Austin on our membership roster and sincerely hope for him much success in this new venture. Mr. Tomlinson recently purchased a number of good foundation ewes from the J. W. Price flock.

County fairs and livestock shows are in full swing and will continue on through fall. Many people view the livestock at these places who never get to the major livestock shows. It is a most beneficial affair to both breeder and exhibitor, and many people do not realize the time, effort, and expense connected with these events. Otherwise, we feel most farming-ranching-minded people, especially, would put forth an extra effort to attend.

A trophy for the premier exhibitor of the Junior Delaine Sheep Division of the West Texas Fair will be presented for the first time this year. This will be done on the same point system as the San Antonio, Houston, and San Angelo shows. We sincerely hope to see a large number of adult and junior breeders present in Abilene September 17 for show day.

Don't forget space was limited in Dallas last year. Let's make this show a great one and be prompt with entries.



FAMILY AFFAIR IN MASON SALE

The Kelly Schmidts, left: Minnie, 2½-year-old Stevie, and Kelly, pose with Francis Kothmann and his two sons, along with the buck which topped the Mason County Angora Goat Breeders Association second annual sale, July 22. The buck was consigned by Kelly Schmidt and bought by Kothmann for \$250.00. Mrs. Kothmann was inside taking advantage of the air conditioner when the picture was taken.



MITCHELLS ARE BIG BUYERS AT JUNCTION

Bill and Lloyd Mitchell, Jr., of Rocksprings, give a big sigh of relief as they rest immediately after the Hill Country Angora buck sale at Junction. Bill, left, was top buyer, taking 26 head.

Southwest Livestock Auction

Sale: Sheep, Goats and Cattle, Saturdays at 11:00 A.M.

PHONE BR 8-4024 UVALDE TEXAS

Four Miles from Overpass in N. Uvalde on Rocksprings Road

WORLD'S FINEST HANDMADE

SADDLES

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BUY
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FROM MAKER
AND GET
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Registered Hampshire Sheep

A QUALITY FLOCK
FOUNDATION EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE

MRS. AMMIE E. WILSON

PLANO

COLLIN COUNTY

TEXAS

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED . . .

Taylor County Field Day Well Attended

GATHERING TO study the problems of the sheep and goat raising industry nearly 300 Taylor County Sheep and Goat Raisers Association members and guests met in the Abilene State Park, August 7.

Featured on the program was Reagan Brown, Rural Sociologist of Texas A. & M. College, who discussed the reasons why people buy. He declared that the American farmer today is condemned largely because he is so successful in producing foods and fibers this country needs so much. The weakness in agriculture is in selling these products, not in the producing of the product. He urged the growers give attention to the marketing as well as production.

The wool incentive payments program as outlined by Dr. Alvin D. Wooten, Extension Agricultural Economist of Texas A. & M., emphasized the marked effect the incentive payment program has had on the industry. He pointed out that at the beginning of the program there was on hand 160 million pounds of wool in surplus. Now wool prices, he declared, are showing that the industry is overcoming many difficulties and moving upward again.

He emphasized repeatedly that the growers need to counteract inroads of competitive fibers to prevent wool being shoved out of the market places.

Dr. Wooten pointed out that the growers would receive approximately 75 million dollars incentive payment under the Wool Act of 1954.

The Taylor County A.S.C. office manager, A. H. Jefferies, outlined the procedure through which every producer of sheep may ballot on the self-help program provided under Section 708 of the Wool Act.

Have Faith in Own Leadership

The editor of the Sheep and Goat Raiser, H. M. Phillips, urged the sheepmen to consider the leadership of the twenty Texas representatives volunteering their time, when considering voting on this referendum.

"Each delegate to the American Sheep Producers Council representing the sheep industry of Texas is one of your own sheepmen, perhaps a neighbor. Every one of these who represent you have been selected and without

ORPHAN NO MORE

THIS SPRING a Colorado sheepman hit upon an idea which worked well for all concerned, including the drug store which tripled its sales of the product which got the job done.

The problem of orphaned lambs is one which is solved by spraying both orphan and foster mother with a perfumed spray Florient. Associating smell with ownership, the ewe promptly claims the orphan as her own. Everybody is happy!

exception each has declared himself strongly in favor of continuing the self-help program provided for the growers. In whom can you place more confidence and trust than your own people? Do you think someone outside of your industry would be more honest with you, more interested in your welfare or more concerned in seeing that you get a fair deal? These 20 Texas sheepmen are good businessmen, leaders. Many of them are religious men and none would stand before you and say that voting "Yes" on this referendum is good for the industry and good for you without sincerely believing that it is so."

In addition, Ernest Williams, Executive Secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, outlined the incentive payment program and the necessity for continuing the self-help phase provided for by the growers. He declared that he felt the industry was benefitted greatly from this wool and lamb advertising and that the welfare of the industry and even the continuation of the incentive program itself might depend upon the favorable vote on this referendum.

Officers reelected at the meeting were: Wayne Hunt, president; Jack Richard, vice-president, and H. C. Stanley, secretary-treasurer.

A mutton barbecue luncheon, furnished by Harry Holt, was served to the ranch people and visitors, with the Abilene Chamber of Commerce and Taylor County businessmen and ranchmen as hosts.

JACK RICHARDSON SALE A SUCCESS

JACK RICHARDSON, Uvalde, whose sales in the past have been held at Uvalde, held a very successful sale of rams and Angora bucks at Junction this year on August 22. He sold 100 head for an average of \$55 per head. The top buck of the sale brought \$150 and the top ram \$75.

AUCTION AT SAN ANTONIO GROWS

THE CATTLE auction charges at the Union Stock Yards, San Antonio, were reduced July 9 from an average to \$1.34 to 60 cents per head, or a reduction of 74 cents per head. This reduction was so popular with the ranch people that sales are being held every Thursday, starting at 10:00 A.M. This growing sale has attracted buying demand, both local and national.

F. W. Perkins, Brownwood, recently purchased 75 head of choice Angora registered yearling does as a foundation herd for going into the registered business. He also purchased a Marvin Skaggs-Pepperbred buck for his does. The Perkins ranch is 15 miles south of Brownwood.



DEBOUILLETS ON THE RANGE

Some of the excellent Debouillet sheep on the A. D. Jones Estate ranch near Tatum, New Mexico. It was here that the late A. D. Jones originated the fast growing Debouillet breed of western sheep.

JONES ESTATE DEBOUILLET SALE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 10

MRS. A. D. JONES of the A. D. Jones Estate Ranch, Tatum, New Mexico, writes that plans are perfected for the sixth annual range ram and ewe sale scheduled on the ranch, September 10.

"We are having many inquiries regarding our sale and the country is in better shape than for many years."

In the sale will be 250 rams and 200 ewes. The entire offering is range-raised but in view of the excellent

range conditions the sheep should be in exceptionally good shape.

A free luncheon will be served at 11:00 A.M. under the shade trees at the ranch headquarters. The sheep will be sold immediately after luncheon by Auctioneer Walter Britten.

This sale is attracting an increasing number of buyers throughout the Southwest with Texas ranchmen annually acquiring a greater portion of the offering.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZED IN OKLAHOMA

AT THE annual Sheep Breeders Field Day at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, on July 25, a Women's Auxiliary Sheep and Wool Producers Association was organized.

Officers for the new auxiliary are: Mrs. A. B. Smith, Stillwater, president; Mrs. Eddie Zaloudek, Kremlin, vice-president; Mrs. Duron Howard, Mulhall, secretary-treasurer. District directors are Mrs. Charles Vanderwork, Waukomis, northwest; Mrs. Jack Patterson, Alex, southwest; Mrs. Loyd Wood, Union City, central; Mrs. Jerry Casey, Shawnee, southeast; and Mrs. J. C. Roselius, Dewey, northeast.

The new organization is planning to apply for admission to the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association. The Oklahoma Auxiliary wishes to promote the "Make It Yourself With Wool" home sewing contest in the State of Oklahoma.

The new auxiliary also is desirous of promoting the National Miss Wool Contest in Oklahoma, and possibly working up an event similar to the Texas Miss Wool program.

Ed's Note: Secretary Howard writes, "Will you send each of the officers a copy of your August issue of the Sheep and Goat Raiser. In it you have done a wonderful job of reporting the Texas Contest. I am sure this

magazine would sell our Auxiliary on the idea. Any help from you or the Texas Auxiliary would be greatly appreciated."

Thanks, Mrs. Howard. I'm sure you will get all the help you need. And who says the Miss Wool Contest and the "Sew It Yourself With Wool" campaign is not growing? Let's keep it going!

MARTIN LEASES RANCH

SID MARTIN of Del Rio has recently leased the 3,600-acre ranch 20 miles south of Del Rio which belonged to his late uncle, C. F. Briggs. He plans to run sheep, goats and cattle, but he will not keep registered goats. Mr. Martin also ranches south of Brackettville.

Mrs. Briggs is planning for the sale of her late husband's herd of registered Angora goats.

RODDIE SALE PLANNED

FRANK RODDIE, manager of Roddie and Company of Brady, has announced a two-day sealed bid wool sale for September 9 and 10. According to Mr. Roddie, the company will offer between 500,000 and 600,000 pounds of wool in the two-day sale. The sale begins each morning at 8:30 o'clock, and the firm invited prospective buyers to attend the showing of the wool.

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Today's banks are rapidly becoming financial department stores. Most people know of the bank's role as a mortgage supplier. Homes have long been financed through banks. Less familiar may be the fact that almost anyone with a good credit can get a loan to pay for a college education or buy a car or boat.

Bank officers are ready to consult with you concerning your investment problems, including insurance. They will give you advice on your will and, after you die, will administer your trust fund or your estate. They will help you budget your income. Through "clubs" they will help you accumulate money for Christmas presents and vacations. And, if you vacation abroad, banks arrange traveler's checks and supply foreign currency.

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SECURITY STATE BANK, Fredericksburg

THE PECOS COUNTY STATE BANK, Fort Stockton

MEMBERS FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE
CORPORATION

The Cattle Situation

By ELMER KELTON



FEEDER CALF buyers pulled their horns in through August, and the result was somewhat disconcerting to ranchmen who had watched strong contract prices being paid all summer but hadn't sold their calves yet.

There wasn't a great deal of actual business in August. Busy with crops and with hot weather prevailing all over the country, Midwestern feeders seemed to be taking the attitude that "We don't really care whether we buy anything now or not."

At the prices offered, down two or three cents from earlier contract levels, ranchmen didn't seem to care very much whether they sold or not, either.

Two San Angelo feeder calf sales gave some indication of where the market had settled.

Average price was \$31.10 cwt. on steers, \$30.12 cwt. for heifers in the

San Angelo Angus feeder calf sale. No one figured up an average on the Concho Hereford sale, but prices were somewhat similar.

Champion pen of 20 Hereford steers was sold by Bob Sykes of Christoval to Joe Lemley of San Angelo at \$33.10 cwt. They weighed 486, which is the kind of weight buyers would like to see more of this fall. (Most of the West Texas calves evidently are going to be heavier.) Miss Gladys Mayer and Mrs. Len Mertz of San Angelo sold champion pen of 10 Hereford heifers at \$29.10 to Joe Mayer of Ozona. The heifers weighed 531 pounds.

Although per-pound prices were down, observers were philosophical. One pointed out that the calves were still bringing from \$160 to \$170 per head, not a bad price.

Champion pen of Angus steers was a little on the heavy side, 614 pounds. W. E. Barr of Ballinger sold these 21 head for \$32.40 cwt. The champion pen of Angus heifers, consigned by Mrs. H. G. Holland of San Angelo, sold for \$31.75 cwt., weight 498 pounds.

There was a solid demand on the good-quality heifers in both sales for breeding purposes, indicating that a great many West Texas ranchmen still consider themselves understocked on cattle. With feeders in general not overly excited about buying heifers anyway, it is good to have this local market.

There has been a lively discussion all summer as to whether calf prices were too high, anyway. Feeders, and feeder buyers, have contended that they were out of line all the time, both with the fat market and with the prices of available yearling cattle. A steer calf weighing 500 pounds at 35 cents brings \$175. The same quality animal in a yearling, carrying a year more of age and considerably more weight, isn't worth much more. That means, in effect, that the buyer virtually carries him a year for nothing. In view of constant warnings that the cattle market may be down next year, many feeders have protested all along they couldn't pay the kind of prices the earlier contracts called for.

People who hold this viewpoint don't consider the current price break a "break" in the true sense at all. They say it is merely a readjustment to a truer level in comparison with other cattle.

One thing the high prices on "quality" cattle have done has been to make a lot of buyers turn to the plainer crossbred cattle. Even though these have gotten high-priced, too, people who buy them say they haven't gotten out of line like the higher-reputed British breeds.

"When you can sell one finished animal and buy two calves with the money, as you can on crossbreds, you'll stay in business," said one. "You can't do that on Herefords and Angus right now."

All cattle markets had some rough spots in August, although they regained part of the loss. August normally is regarded as a month to watch out for, so most people weren't reading any signs of doomsday in the slower market. Packer bulls and packer cows took a bad beating early but came back up nearly to their former levels.

Here's how a typical San Angelo market report read late in August: Fat bulls, \$20 to \$22 cwt., mediums \$18 to \$20; fat calves and yearlings, \$25 to \$29, medium \$19 to \$25, plain kinds \$17 to \$19; fat cows, \$16



"THANK YOU, MR. HAY"

Beverly Chiodo, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chiodo of Leakey, is shown receiving a nice doe kid from Howard Hay of Bandera. Miss Chiodo was chosen to receive this doe because of her keen interest in the Angora goat work and her other outstanding activities in 4-H and FFA projects. Mr. Hay, shown on left, declares that Beverly's record book for the last year was the neatest, most complete that he had ever seen. The doe is a first-place doe kid in the "C" type show at Kerrville and is an outstanding prospect.

Rambouillet Ramblings

By MRS. A. D. HARVEY

NEWEST MEMBERS in the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association are: Sandra and Janice Dye, Raderville Rt., Casper, Wyoming; Pat Miller, Lance Creek, Wyoming; C. H. Hightower, Box 114, Mason, Texas; Joe Nalley, Merkel, Texas; Sharon Haeefe, Bill, Wyoming; Ted L. Edwards, 2904 Bridle Path, Austin, Texas; Ronald A. Ewing, Sundance, Wyoming; Mary Lelée Mitchell, Sanderson, Texas; G. K. Mitchell, Jr., Sanderson, Texas; Oscar Richarz, Jr., Sabinal, Texas; Edwards County 4-H Club, Rocksprings, Texas; Bill and Lucile Royal, Menard, Texas; and Steven R. Barbour, Box 325, Gillette, Wyoming.

Shirley Ann Mitchell, Waldron, Indiana, purchased one registered Rambouillet ewe and one registered Rambouillet ram from Newton Wright, Greenwood, Indiana.

Porter Bros., Ft. Stockton, Texas, purchased a ram from Dempster Jones, Ozona, Texas, for the sum of \$500.00.

Ted L. Edwards, Austin, Texas, has purchased 15 registered Rambouillet ewes from L. J. Luedecke, Austin, Texas.

Francis W. Kidd, Menard, Texas, has purchased a registered ram from Tom Glasscock, Sonora, Texas.

M. G. Noland & Son, Aztec, New Mexico, sold one registered ram to E. K. Warren, Las Vegas, New Mexico, and three registered rams to Herman K. Hinton, Encino, New Mexico.

L. F. and Clinton Hodges, Sterling City, Texas, have purchased all of

Chas. and Illo V. Irwin, Buena Vista, Colorado, flock of registered Rambouillet sheep.

Helen L. Helms, El Paso, Texas, has purchased three registered ewes from J. P. Espy, Ft. Davis, Texas.

Wm. Knul, St. Paris, Ohio, has purchased two registered rams and four registered ewes from S. K. Lovett, West Liberty, Ohio.

Leo Richardson, R. O. Sheffield, and Clyde Thate, President of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, met in the Association office August 13 to discuss the advertising for the next fiscal year.

Lucius Hinds, Comstock, Texas, has sold nine registered rams to Raynendo Portilla, Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico; 10 registered rams to W. H. Baker & Sons, Comstock, Texas; and one registered ram to Orval Case, Carrizo Springs, Texas.

W. E. Couch, Waxahachie, Texas, purchased one registered Rambouillet ram from G. R. Sullivan, Arlington, Texas.

Leo and Rod Richardson, Iraan, Texas, have sold two registered rams to Jimmie Ruth Wittenburg, and one ram to C. J. Wittenburg, Rocksprings, Texas; one registered ram to Franklin Allen, Bertram, Texas.

Betty Zane Hamaker, Gillette, Wyoming, has sold one registered ewe to Jacqueline Gillette, Gillette, Wyoming.

G. K., Jr., and Mary Lelée Mitchell, Sanderson, Texas, have purchased 11 registered ewes from Malone Mitchell, Jr., Sanderson, Texas.

to \$19, canners and cutters \$11 to \$16; stocker steer calves, \$22 to \$35; stocker heifer calves, \$21 to \$32; breeding cows, \$16 to \$18; cows and calves, \$165 to \$250 per pair.

August wasn't a very happy month for sheepmen who had to sell their feeder lambs. Whiteface mutton lambs were selling at about 17 cents a pound early in the month, gradually declined to about 16 cents. This was the prevailing price on lambs weighing 75 pounds or more. A majority of West Texas lambs seem to be that heavy this time. At faroff country points, some of these lambs drew as low as 15½.

At lighter weights these lambs could bring 16½ to occasionally 17.

Mixed, they would bring more because there still existed a fair demand on ewe lambs. Some nice lightweight ewe lambs, once separated from their mutton brothers, were bringing up to about 21 cents.

Out-of-state buyers were conspicuous by their absence from West Texas. A big percentage of the limited lamb movement up to and through most of August was to buyers closer at home. That left the hope that the out-of-state buyers might still step in later and help the market. Also, sheepmen hoped, maize stubble and other field grazing right here at home might give them some help in September. Too, there was the possibility of small grain fields later on in the year.

In their hope that something might happen later to pick up the lamb markets, a great many stockmen were holding onto lambs they normally would have sold in August. In the Fort Stockton area, several were taking their lambs to town and putting them in feedlots.

Some stockmen have even talked about holding over their mutton lambs, wintering them on pasture for the wool clip next spring, then selling them as yearling muttons.

It's going to be breeding time soon. That's one thing that makes it hard for the average ranchman to hang onto his lambs longer than his usual time. Most of them like to give their ewes a period of rest between weaning time and the time they turn the bucks in.

So for most West Texas ranchmen, the time for decision is just about here.

R. H. Rock, Swift & Co. buyer in San Angelo, said he moved more fat lambs this summer than in the summer of 1958. Ranges kept improving right along.

He received one set of lambs east of Crane that yielded 75 percent fat, and they did it on mesquite beans. These were blackfaced, as were most of the late fat lambs.

Here is a San Angelo sheep market report late in August: Old bucks, \$5 to \$6 cwt.; old ewes, \$5 to \$6.40; yearling muttons, \$13 to \$14.50; aged muttons, \$8 to \$11; fat lambs, \$18 to \$19; stocker lambs, \$15.50 to \$18; yearling ewes, \$15 to \$21 per head; stocker ewes, \$9 to \$18 per head.



JUL H. KRUCKEMEYER

HE IS a real wool enthusiast. Taking a bus, he traveled from his ranch near Bergheim and saw the Miss Wool Pageant in San Angelo. "It was great!" Jul, a bachelor, lives on the land left him by his father, William, who acquired it from the original settler, named Kelly, in 1856. He has made the place pay well—especially from Angora goats. "I am working hard for our advertising program. We need it," he declared at San Angelo.

L. M. Stephens, Lometa wool warehouseman and ranchman, writes: "I want everybody to know that I am completely in favor of Section 708 of the Wool Act which provides a deduction of a cent a pound from wool incentive payments for promotion. I want every sheepman to know I am going to vote for the program and I hope everyone in the sheep business votes for it, too."

"I can't see our wool growers voting against the promotion program—no matter who tells them to. We need this program and I believe the Texas sheepmen realize it."—Henry Mills, Pandale, Texas.

"I think that the sheepmen should give this referendum Section 708 a lot of real serious thought. The wool promotion program has been wonderful for the industry and if this referendum does not pass likely it will wreck our whole incentive program. I would certainly like to see it carried."

W. B. (Tuff) Whitehead
Del Rio, Texas

July 20, 1959

I don't believe there could be a better farm and ranch magazine than SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER. It continues to be a great help to me with my sheep and Angoras. We wish you the best of success in the good work you are doing. Thanks.

V. P. FELKER
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

BANDERA COUNTY GROWERS WORK FOR PROMOTION

AMERICAN WOOL producers will vote in September on whether or not they want to continue a one-cent-a-pound deduction from their wool incentive payments, this money to go into a promotion and research fund for wool and lamb.

The present wool program went into effect in 1955 to promote production of wool and lamb. Domestic wool producers were unable to compete with foreign wools and requested a higher tariff on these wools. The government policy was such that due to reciprocal trade agreements with certain foreign countries, a raise in tariff was out of the question. The sheep producers were then offered an incentive payment program which would give to the producers a part of the money collected from the existing low tariff on imported wools.

Our present program is financed entirely on money collected from the tariff on imported wool and woolen materials, thereby making present low tariffs do a double duty. The growers use a portion of these funds for promotion, advertising and research.

Most sheepmen know that their industry is in a serious condition. Synthetic industries spend an estimated 22 million dollars a year, which is ten times as much as the entire sheep industry had to spend last year for promotion.

All of the directors of the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in this area urge every sheepman to support

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THE ALL AMERICAN BREED



15th Annual

NATIONAL COLUMBIA SHOW AND SALE

Yakima, Washington

September 21 and 22

Marcus Vetter, Chairman

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah

this program. In the coming referendum in September, vote YES.

Rudolph Schott, Helotes, Texas
L. R. Duke, Utopia, Texas
Allie Allsup, Medina, Texas
Raymond Hicks, Bandera, Texas
Ray F. Wyatt, Bandera, Texas
Frank M. Montague, Bandera, Tex.
Marcellus Garrison, Hondo, Texas
Joe Leinweber, Jr., Hondo, Texas

"I am definitely in favor of continuing the wool promotion program. It is working as no other program we have ever found has done. I urge every grower to vote 'Yes' on referendum provided for in Section 708 of the Wool Act. We need this program."

C. W. (Dink) Wardlaw
Manager, Producers Wool and Mohair Company
Del Rio, Texas

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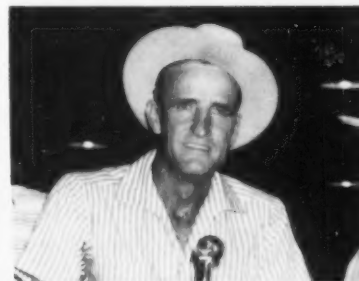
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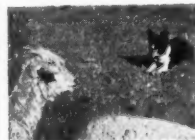
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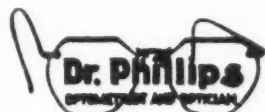
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Classified Section Continued
On Page 50

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from page 49)

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IN MEMORIAM

MR. AND MRS.

ARTHUR R. HENDERSON

MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR R. HENDERSON, well known ranch couple of Vancourt, Texas, were killed in a highway accident near Eagle Pass, August 13. Their station wagon overturned apparently as the result of a tire blowout. Two braceros who were riding with the Hendersons were injured seriously.

Mr. Henderson was born in 1888 on the J. E. Henderson Ranch in Concho County. He married Mrs. Henderson, the former Velma Holmes, in

1922. Their ranch consisted of about 19,000 acres with a large, modern ranch home.

Mr. Henderson was a long-time director of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and a member of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Mr. Henderson is survived by a brother, Jim Henderson of Concho County, and two sisters, Miss Cora Henderson, Concho County, and Mrs. A. M. Slaton, Brackettville. Mrs. Henderson's survivors are a brother, Floyd Holmes, Elida, New Mexico, and a sister, Mrs. Ethel Beaman of Mansfield, Missouri.



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PAUL TURNEY

PAUL TURNEY, 65, prominent Sonora ranchman and Mason, died following a two-month illness in a Houston hospital on August 22.

Son of pioneer West Texas ranch owners, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Turney, Mr. Turney was born in Comstock. For sixty years he lived in Sutton County and operated a ranch 30 miles south of Sonora.

An active Mason for almost fifty years, Mr. Turney was a member of numerous York Rite and Scottish Rite Masonic groups. In 1954, he was elected grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Texas of the Masonic Order. In 1956, he was chosen grand master of the 951 Masonic lodges of Texas.

Mr. Turney was also a member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

Survivors include his wife; one daughter, Mrs. Harold Friess of Sonora; one son, Jack Turney of Que-mado; one sister, Mrs. Sim Glasscock of Sonora; and four grandchildren.

R. A. WEATHERBY

R. A. (UNCLE BOB) WEATHERBY, 87, former president of the Texas Wool Growers Association and well known West Texas cowboy and ranchman, died August 20 at the home of a daughter, Mrs. R. E. Sheehan, in Arlington.

Mr. Weatherby was a charter member of the Texas Cowboy Reunion at Stamford and for many years participated in the roping contests for older cowboys. As a youngster he worked with cattle herds on the Chisholm Trail.

In 1885, he went to Fisher County, where he acquired ranch holdings between Roby and Rotan. His original homestead of 860 acres was bought by Mr. Weatherby in 1897. To this land near Roby he added by lease another 10 sections.

Mr. Weatherby's wife, the former Lillie Gertrude Baron, died in 1940.

Survivors include three sons, Sol Weatherby of San Angelo, Jim Weatherby of Edcouch, and W. N. Weatherby of Sweetwater; five daughters, Mrs. Sheehan of Arlington, Mrs. W. F. Lynch of Tucson, Arizona, Mrs. W. C. Topham of Amarillo, and Mrs. M. H. Bowmers and Mrs. O. E. Norris, both of Dallas.

JOE EDDIE HALL

JOE E. HALL, 91, long-time San Angelo area ranchman, died August 26 in a San Angelo hospital.

Born in Oxford, Mississippi, in December, 1867, Mr. Hall moved to Coleman County in 1877 with his family. In 1906 he moved to Water Valley, where he bought a ranch and leased additional land.

In 1900 Mr. Hall married Julia Sorell in San Saba County. Mrs. Hall died in 1910. In October, 1914, Mr. Hall married Willie Heskew in San Angelo.

He was a member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and had interests in a wool growers storage company and in a cattle loan company in Fort Worth.

Survivors include his wife; three sons, Joe Milton Hall of Borger, E. V. (Buddy) Hall of San Angelo, and John Alton Hall of Eden; a daughter, Mrs. Don Looney of Fort Worth; three brothers, Will Hall of Long Beach, California, Lee Hall of Phoenix, Arizona, and E. Marvin Hall, Sr., of San Angelo; and six grandchildren.

FRANK H. PHELPS

FRANK H. PHELPS, 59, McCamey ranchman, died August 10 in a McCamey hospital. Mr. Phelps was born in Junction in 1899. He had ranched in Pecos County all his life. Surviving are a sister, Mrs. J. D. Garner, Sheffield; a niece, Mrs. O. F. Werst, Garden City, and a nephew, Lt. Pat C. Garner, U. S. Marine Corps.

J. C. McDOWELL

J. C. McDOWELL, 64, well known San Saba County ranchman, died August 21 in a Lampasas hospital following an illness of several months.

A native of Mason County, Mr. McDowell came to San Saba County as a child and lived there most of his life. The McDowell ranch is located eight miles southeast of San Saba.

In January, 1921, Mr. McDowell married Miss Alva Lang.

Survivors include two sons, Miles McDowell of San Saba and Major Charles McDowell with the U. S. Army in Korea; two sisters, Mrs. Prebble Buntyn of Brady and Mrs. Annie Black of San Antonio; and six grandchildren.

TOM I. RICHARDSON

TOM I. RICHARDSON, 84, a pioneer Upton County ranchman, died August 20 in the Shannon Hospital in San Angelo.

Mr. Richardson went to Upton County in 1906 and for a time worked as foreman for ranchmen Frank and Ralph Harris. He was active in ranching, cattle, and banking enterprises.

For the past eight years, Mr. Richardson lived in Rankin. His wife died in January, 1948.

Survivors include a sister, Mrs. A. M. Chase of Houston; three nephews, A. M. Chase, Jr., of Houston, Col. Earl R. Chase of Austin, and Dubert Coffman of Crawford; and three nieces, Mrs. Neita Rutledge of San Angelo, Mrs. Bode Owens of Barnhart, and Mrs. Bonnie Wilson of Mertzon.

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RANGE TALK

Frank Reeder, of Austin, traded a 3,376-acre ranch south of Uvalde to Paul Edwards of Uvalde for a 3,015-acre ranch located 25 miles south of Rocksprings. Reeder in turn traded the Rocksprings ranch to Gaylord Hawkins of Rocksprings for San Angelo real estate. Land was valued in the deal at \$50 and the real estate at better than \$100,000.

Jack Richardson, Uvalde, is reported to have sold his home in Uvalde and is moving to his ranch home near Uvalde.

J. L. Querner, of San Antonio, president of the Querner Truck Lines, Inc., has purchased the old Duderstadt ranch just north of Mountain Home.

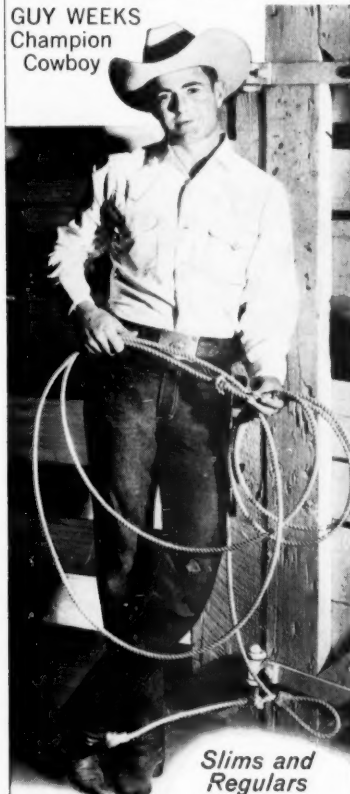
Louis Bridges of Eden received an award for outstanding public relations work at the Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association convention in Fort Worth the week of August 9.

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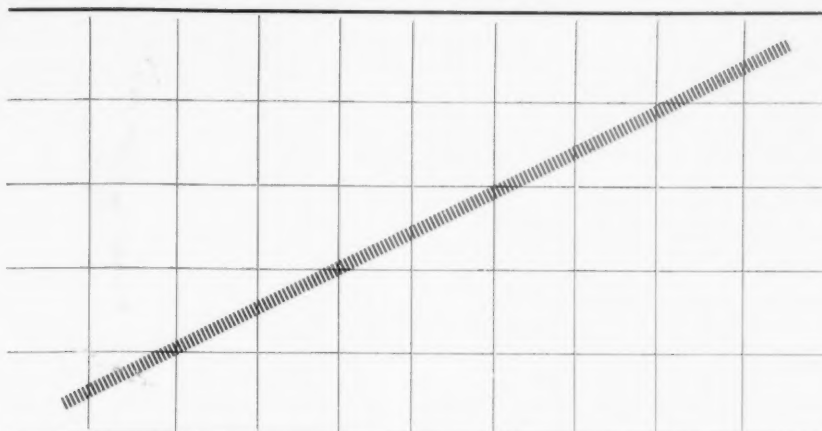
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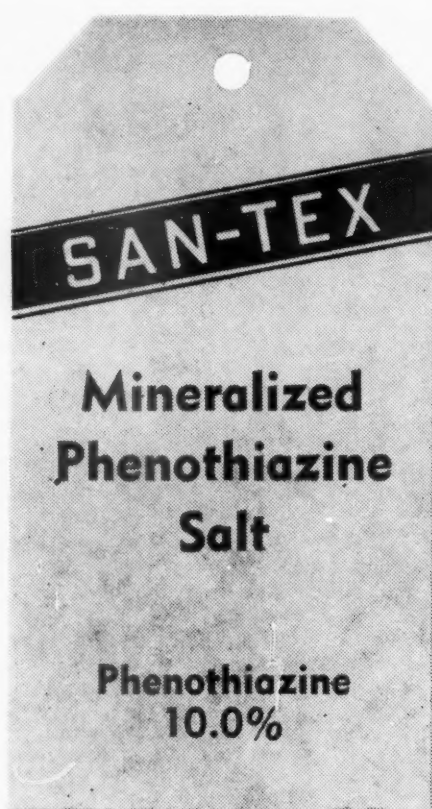
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